The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,808—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. Tuesday
L. MALWA	2959	500	A. C. Loggin	24th July.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	31st „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3041	500	E. Ashdown	14th „
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	21st „
L. PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	28th „
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	27th July.
TEHERAN	2588	400		10th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	550	A. W. Adamson	24th „
SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	7th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

S. S. "MALWA," TO LONDON.

THE s.s. "MALWA," leaving on 24th July, will proceed to LONDON, instead of to Brindisi and Venice.

July 10. F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday .... 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday .... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 80
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ¼ charge.
„ eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Names.	Tons.	H.P. nl.	Comdrs.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. ARMENIA	3,396	480	G. H. Read	31st July.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May, 1883.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS COOK AND SON beg to inform passengers proceeding home by P. & O. steamers that they ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS for the journey *via* BRINDISI, VENICE or MARSEILLES, available by mail trains, and to break the journey at all places of interest *en route*.

Passengers with these tickets are met on arrival at Brindisi and Venice, and assisted through the customs, free of charge.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

S. S. ARMENIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

S. S. BERTHA has ARRIVED from LONDON and is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of Goods AT ONCE, otherwise they will be removed from the Dock at their risk and expense. No claim will be admitted unless previously passed by the Captain.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, have THIS DAY BEEN POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 564, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

January, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of five lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD and two lakhs of AINWOOD Permanent Way CHAIR KEYS. Standard samples with templet or gauge may be seen, and specifications and forms of tender obtained, upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government promissory notes, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th June, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

SCANTLINGS AND BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 290 tons TEAK SCANTLINGS. 940 tons TEAK BOARDS and 408 tons of POONWOOD or BENTEAK BOARDS. Specifications and forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery for each description, can be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" which must state the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes. Five per cent. on the value of contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. deductions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th June, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,900 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1883.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted,
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Prices.
CANES, with ashwood heads ...... each	Rs. 2 4
CANES, with boxwood heads ...... „	3 0
BALLS ...... per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz., cash, Rs. 7 12
Pints „ „ „ 5 4

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE OF TREACHER AND CO[illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]

Prepared with the [illegible] ingredients at their Manu[illegible], is indisputably the best Co[illegible] its kind in India.

Per bottle, cash [illegible] 1.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TARASP,

FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle .... Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen 9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS. GUNPOWDER.
CAPS. SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES. WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES. HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS. MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

Cash, Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETOSR,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MELLIN'S PATENT FOOD

FORMS A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

It is also the best food for the prostrated digestion of Invalids.

Fresh supplies are constantly arriving and good condition guaranteed.

Per bottle, 14 As. and Rs. 1-8.
Per dozen, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

		per doz.
SCOTCH	THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess	Rs. 24
	THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft	Rs. 26
IRISH	THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four star. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful	Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the Million."

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A LIST of ARTICLES required for the use of the MADRAS ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT during the year 1884-85, and which are usually obtained from England, can be obtained on application to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Madras, who is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of suitable articles of a similar nature of local manufacture or indigenous origin. For further particulars see ensuing issues of *Fort Saint George Gazette.*

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

A CHOICE and best selection of SUTTON'S VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, done up in air tight tin cases; at reduced price, Rs. 3-8 per tin.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, extra copies always on hand.

EAGLE AUTOMATIC COPYING PENCILS, As. 12 each.

STATIONERY, MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, &c.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Duke's Cabul Campaign, 1879-80	9	8
Hale's Warren Hastings	1	0
Sherer's At Home and in India	3	4
You Play me False, a novel, cheap edn.	2	4
Blacksmith and Scholar do.	2	4
Frankland's Agricultural Chemical Analysis	4	12
Ottilie, a novel	2	4
Merrifield's Treatise on Navigation	3	4
Sinnett's Esoteric Buddhism	4	12
Hollingshead's Footlights	4	12
Bett's Analysis of Foods	2	0
Hutchinson's Pen and Pencil Sketches	11	4
Holtham's Eight Years in Japan	5	12
Hearts are Trumps, cheap edn.	1	4
He that will Not, ditto.	1	4
Son of the Soil, ditto.	1	4
Curate in Charge, ditto.	1	4
Young Musgrave, ditto.	1	4
Nile Novel ditto.	1	4
Patty ditto.	1	4
Ashurt's Encyclopædia of Surgery, vol. 3	20	0
Field Exercises. New edn.	0	12
Eminent Women Series: "George Sands"	2	4
Little Folks, vol. 17	2	4
Emerson's Work, Conduct of Life: Society Solitude	3	4
Army List (Monthly), June, 1883	1	0
Holme's A System of Surgery, vols. 3. New edn	52	8
Carl Werner's Hill Sketches	40	0
Hayden and Teliwyn's North America. New edn	13	4
Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales and Grandfather's Chair	4	12
Do. House of the Seven Gable and the Snow Image	4	12
Emerson's English Traits and Representative Men	3	4
Ainsley's Extra Master's Guide Book to the Examination	8	0
Besant's Life of Edward Henry Palmer	7	8
Clark's Practical Jurisprudence, a Comment on Austin	5	12
Saintsbury Specimens of French Literature from Villion to Hugo	5	12
Marion Crawford's Doctor Claudius, a True Story	3	0
Leath's Examination Questions on the Medical Sciences	1	8
Morley's Sheridan's Plays. New edn.	0	12
White Spinoza's Ethics. New edn.	6	12
Altiora Peto; by Lawrence Oliphant, Part 1.	3	4
Left to the World; by the author of Hinted to Death, a novel	1	4
Foils and Counterfoils, a novel; by Borderer	1	4
Matrimony, a novel; by W. E. Norriss	1	4
Sweet Anne Page, a novel; by W. Collins	1	4
An Innocent Sinner; by W. Collins	1	4
Fedora, a novel; by Victorien Sardon	1	4
Poet and Peer, a novel; by H. Aide	1	4
Cooke's Structural Botany	0	12
Academy Notes, 1883	0	12
Grosvenor Notes, 1883	0	12
Marwin's Russians at Merv and Herat	15	0
De Ainsle's Life as I have Found it	8	0
Wills in the Land of the Lion and Sun, or Modern Persia	8	12
Richard's Seven Years at Eton	3	12
Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian	3	12
Lays of Ind; by Aliph Cheem, new edn.	6	12
Evault's Paris Saloon, 2 vols. 1883	6	8
Life on the Mississipi; by Mark Twain	4	12
The Gilded Age ditto.	4	12
John Englesant; by Shorthouse, cheap edn.	3	12
Legends of My Bungalow; by F. Boyle	2	4
Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People	2	4
Mallison's Decisive Battles of India	11	4
Moore's Poetical Works, cheap edn.	2	4
Shakespeare; Edited by Charles Knight	2	4
Longfellow's Poetical Works	2	4
Burn's Poetical Works	2	4
Sacred Poetry. Illustrated	2	4
Froud's History of England, vols. 12, nicely bound	27	0
Colonel Meadow's Works, complete, each volume	3	12
Jule's Verne's Works, complete, each volume.	2	4
Wilkie Collins' Novels, complete, each volume	3	12
Charles Reade Novels, complete, each volume	2	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIORITY of SINGER'S MACHINES. No praise, recommendation, or arguments required. Every machine guaranteed from the Co.'s only office in Bombay.—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BARTON & Co.'s one, two and three Star Fine Old Pale BRANDIES imported into this country. A trial order is solicited from all who appreciates a really good Brandy Peg. At Rs. 22, 26 and 30 per dozen quarts.—BARTON & Co., General and Wine Merchants, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MAIL-PHAETON by Kesterton, Rs. 700; miniature a BROUGHAM, Rs. 400. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Adelphi Hotel.

FINEST Dutch Curaçao, Anisette, Boonekamp Bitters, also Port and Sherry, Madeira, &c. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

MAN METAMORPHOSED, the most wonderful Novel, 100,000 sold in France. Re. 1-12.—MONEY & Co., 71, Bentinck-street, Calcutta.

SHORT SMOKES.—TRICHI-BABINGTON, per 100 Re. 1-6, the best and cheapest Cheroots procurable. A trial will afford satisfaction.—HOWARD & Co.

RECEIVED your second letter, my own darling. All right. Thanks so much. Hope it was quite safe, entrusting our secret even to an old friend? But you know best! Your very own—WELSHMAN.

A REWARD of Rs. 25 will be given to any one who finds and restores a FOX-TERRIER answering to the name of "Belle," which strayed or was stolen on Monday night from Mr. W. M. Macaulay's bungalow on the Ridge.

MILNER'S SAFES.—A fresh consignment received; all sizes. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WHITE BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT, in casks, 375 lbs. nett, just landed. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

125° KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to THARIA TOPAN, or the GODOWN-KEEPER at Mazagon.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

UMBRELLAS, just to hand. Fine Alpaca, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10 8. Gent's Pure Silk, Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 25. Waterproof Clothing now opened out.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

NATIVE OVERSEERS, CLERKS and TIME-KEEPERS REQUIRED for Railway works. Apply by letter to J. T. LINDSLEY, Esq., Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Dharwar, the HOUSE lately the property of Colonel Anderson, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairlie Muir, C. S. For particulars apply to F. M., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two, or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, six cylindrical steam BOILERS, 30 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, with Galloway's Patent tubes and the necessary mountings by Richard Walker and Brothers. Will be sold singly to suit purchasers. Apply to the SECRETARY, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEDDAR, DUTCH and GRUYERE CHEESE on cut. BACON & HAM, Sandwiches, &c., &c., also oilmanstores, at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

ARE PERIODICALLY IN RECEIPT OF LARGE SUPPLIES OF

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,

from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the Goods, in accordance with TREACHER AND Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an

ADVANTAGE PRESENTED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN INDIA

BADMINTON. FISHING. LAWN-TENNIS.
BOXING. FIVES. POLO.
CRICKET. FOOT-BALL. QUOITS.
DUMB BELLS. HORIZONTAL BARS. RACKETS.
FENCING. GOLF. AMMUNITION, &c.
BACKGAMMON. CHESS. DOMINOES. PLAYING CARDS.
BEZIQUE. COMPENDIUMS. DRAUGHTS. PUZZLES.
BILLIARDS. CRIBBAGE. GO-BANG. RACE, &c.

DETAILED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.
Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 3 months, and the remainder within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full.

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

The Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A., (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq., and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER.

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
GEORGE ANNERSLY GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
19, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying Electricity in all its applications to light, motive power, &c., as also all articles connected therewith, throughout the Presidency of Bombay (exclusive of Scinde); the Native States subject thereto; with Baroda; the Berars; and the territories of Hyderabad. Also over the present systems and lines and future extensions of the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

It has secured the business, good-will, licenses, and contracts belonging to, or being negotiated for by, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of London, within the limits abovementioned. As also the concessions for the exclusive right of using, licensing, and selling the plant and appliances pertaining to the various patents now belonging to the London Company.

These patents include the Brush Dynamo Machine and Arc Lamp and the Lane Fox Incandescent Lamp, the license for the use and sale of the Swan Incandescent Lamp, and supplies of storage batteries of the Sellon, Volckmar and Faure patents.

In Europe and America the admirable results both as regards efficiency and economy obtainable from these various systems are well known and are becoming daily more widely appreciated.

About 18,000 Brush Arc Lamps are ready in use in the United States alone, and they soon promise to be almost as extensively adopted in Great Britain for town and other large lightings; whilst the Lane Fox and Swan Incandescent Lamps are equally successful for internal purposes. In securing these patent rights and powers, however, *the Bombay Company will not be restricted to their sole use, but will have the privilege of adopting any other improved systems or methods of working which may hereafter be developed.*

For India the advantages of Electricity over all other means of lighting are specially manifest. Gas, Oil, &c., are so much dearer than in Europe and America that competition in the matter of cost is on a very different basis, whilst its freedom from heat and noxious exhalations and absence of danger from fire peculiarly adapt it for use in hot climates. In fact, it is the light of the future for this country and there can be no doubt that both for public and private purposes it will rapidly come into extensive operation.

Although the Eastern Electric Light & Power Co. have only been represented here for a comparatively short time and have necessarily been largely occupied with preliminary operations, they are now in a position to hand over a business producing upwards of Rs. 50,000 per annum, and so confident are they, from the numerous applications for the light which they have already in hand, of the ultimate success of the undertaking that they GUARANTEE A DIVIDEND ON THE WORKING OF THE COMPANY DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE PAID-UP CAPITAL. After the business has been developed, the Directors think that a probable dividend of 12 per cent. might be calculated upon.

The amount to be paid to the Eastern, by the Bombay Company for the business, good-will, patents, licenses, concessions, &c., is Rs. 1,50,000 in Cash and Rs. 1,50,000 in fully paid-up Shares. These amounts, however, will be vested in Trustees for security of the guaranteed dividend.

The plant, machinery, buildings, &c., to be taken over will be at actual cost price.

No promotion money has been paid and all preliminary expenses of every kind up to, and inclusive of, the registration of the Bombay Company will be borne by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company of London.

The working expenses of the Company will be based, as far as possible, on minimum monthly salaries and commissions on net profits.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from the Solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, or the Agent, Mr. John Marshall, where all the Agreements above-mentioned may be seen and any information obtained.

MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers, and in the British Burma and Government of India *Gazettes.* The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following the drawings. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs ot Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 7th August, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September, 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, dated 10th April, 1883

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. —— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the ———— and published in the ———— of dated the ———— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. ———— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal AT RANGOON for Rs. ———— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the SAID Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

———————— Signature.
———————— Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No.—— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by ———————— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said ———————— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the ——day of ———— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of ———— 1883.

———————— President
———————— Member
———————— Ex-officio Member

N. B.—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture may be registered at the ———————— Rangoon, but this is not compulsory.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawings, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April, 1883.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. — JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS. — 1, East-street, POONA.

THE INDIAN WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY AND FINE MECHANICAL WORKS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to announce to the PUBLIC OF INDIA that they have got out from Europe a complete set of Machinery for making ALL the different parts of WATCHES, CLOCKS, TOWER-CLOCKS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL BOXES, MECHANICAL TOYS, &c., &c., &c.

Under the immediate supervision of a very skilful Mechanical Engineer of this Special Department we are now prepared to execute orders for every class of Fine Machinery and also to undertake the thorough and complete REPAIR of all kinds of Scientific, Nautical, and other Mechanical Instruments, also of Revolvers, Guns, Rifles and all the smaller parts of Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

NATIVE PRINCES, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND MANAGERS OF COMPANIES, are respectfully invited to test the quality of our work and compare it and the cost, with work done in Europe.

OWNERS, AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF STEAMERS AND SHIPS have now the opportunity of having their Chronometers, Compasses, Sextants, and every description of Nautical Instrument put into PERFECT ORDER AND MADE AS GOOD AS NEW.

This long-felt want we have had in contemplation for several years, and now that we are about to establish a large MANUFACTORY of this description IN INDIA, we trust our numerous friends and constituents will extend to us the same good-will as heretofore.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. — Sole Agents in the Presidency for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos and for Dr. Minists celebrated Brazillian Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses. — 1, East-street, POONA.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY t M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,

K T E in a triangle. KODANAAD ESTATES. R T E in a triangle.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets .... Re. 1 10
Pekoe .... „ 1 6

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LIGHT GRAVITY ALES FOR INDIA,

Specially prepared and highly recommended.

ALLSOPP'S FINEST INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE,

ALSO

E. & J. BURKE'S LIGHT SPARKLING TRENT ALE.

To be had in quarts or pint bottles on application to the GODOWN KEEPER.

MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NEITHER CAPTAIN nor OWNERS of the s.s. BERTHA WILL BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the crew.

17th July, 1883. J. TWIGG, Master.

TO LET, with immediate possession, at Marine-lines, facing the sea, a well furnished BUNGALOW, for two months certain. Rent only Rs. 100. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

9, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A D. B. C. F. 12-bore GUN by Rhodda, modified choke in both barrels, only been in use 6 months, a light hard hitting weapon, with case and implements complete, Rs. 250.

A D. B. C. F. 16-bore RIFLE by W. W. Greener, in case, with implements, in good order, price Rs. 200.

A 360-bore ROOK RIFLE, in case, Rs. 25.

Can be seen on application to STAFF OFFICER, Colaba Depôt.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS.

Box Locks—4, 3½, 3, 2½ & 2 inches.
Press Locks— 4, 3½ & 3 inches.
Sill Locks— 3, 2½ & 2 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

McK. & R.'S OVOID PILLS.

THE Company is constantly receiving fresh supplies of these excellent preparations and have seventy-three varieties in stock, being all those of which formulæ have been published.

Price Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial Re. 1; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2 of 1883.

HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE AHMED .... Plaintiff.
vs.
The Barque or Vessel "CHOICE" and JOHN SEPTIMUS HARRISON .... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that under a Special Order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 10th day of July, instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, No. 8, Hummum-street, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the abovenamed vessel "CHOICE," of 394 tons burden registered, built of oak in 1869, coppered and copper fastened throughout, and now lying in the Bombay Harbour, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Riggings, Ropes, Anchors, Chains, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Stores.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, July 16, 1883.

NOTICES.

REWARD RUPEES 5,000.

THE REWARD of Rupees 5,000 offered in a public notification, dated 1st June last, for the arrest of RATTONJI RASTOMJI WADIA, commonly called KAKU WADIA, who was lately employed in the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, REMAINS IN FORCE till further notice.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC BY FLOODS.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS can now be BOOKED from stations south of Surat as far as Surat, and from stations north of Sayan as far as Sayan.

Goods cannot yet be booked further than Sachin by stations south thereof, or further than Kim by stations north thereof.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1883.

ABKARI FARMS, 1883-84, THANA DISTRICT.

THE TENDERS for the ABKARI FARMS of Talukas KALYAN and MURBAD for 1883-84 being unsatisfactory, the said Farms will be SOLD by AUCTION by the Collector of Thana, at his office in Thana, on the 20th July, 1883, at 2 o'clock noon.

The conditions of sale of the Farms may be learnt at the Collector's office.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Collector.

Thana, Collector's Office, 14th July, 1883.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS OF THE NASSAU TEA COMPANY, Ld.

THESE TEAS are superior to all others hitherto imported into Bombay, both in flavour and fragrance, owing to their having been dried and prepared by the latest steam-machinery, of which this Company only holds the patent. To avoid adulteration, the Teas are packed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Richard Ballard, the Manager, in packets of one lb. each.

Orange Pekoe .... Re. 1 8 | Pekoe .... Re. 1 3
Imperial Mixture .. „ 1 5 | Pekoe Souchong 0 15

J. E. MODY.

57, Hornby-row, near the Galety.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive, adopt and pass the accounts and the report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June, 1883.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Thos. R. Booth, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, and also to confirm the appointment of two other Directors.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th inst., both days inclusive

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1883.

FOR SALE—

"BLOCK HAIRN" FIRE BRICKS, oblong, end wedge and side wedge, Rs. 8-8 per 100.
FIRE CLAY, Superior, Rs. 2 per cwt.
LEE and SON'S CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT, in dammered casks of 448 lbs., net Rs. 9-6 per cask.
EARTHENWARE GLAZED PIPES, "Doulton's," 4, 6, 9, and 12 inch.
LEATHER BELTING, Single and Double, extra quality, by G. Angus and Co., Newcastle.
LEATHER HOSE, Copper rivetted, extra quality.
INDIA-RUBBER SUCTION HOSE, all sizes, to 4 inch.
VERTICAL ENGINES AND BOILERS by Shanks, 8 and 10-Horse power.
HORIZONTAL "CALEDONIAN" ENGINES by Shanks, 10 and 20-Horse power.
PORTABLE ENGINES by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
GWYNNE'S PUMPS and STEAM HOISTS.
LATHES and DRILLING MACHINES.
MANUAL FIRE-ENGINES, &c., &c., &c.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
Metal Mart, Bombay.

137684

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

ON the London Stock Exchange three per cent. Consols have given way ⅛, the last quotation being 99⅞, and there is an equal fall in the value of Rupee paper, which is quoted at £79¾ per one thousand rupees for Four per cents, and £83¼ for Fours-and-a-half. Other securities show no alteration.

In the General Produce Markets Wheat is firm. Club No. 1 to arrive *viâ* Canal has advanced to 40s., and Club No. 2 to 39s. There is no change in Seeds.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady: Surats and arrivals quiet. Prices remain unaltered. In New York there is a drop of 1-16 in Middling Uplands on the spot, and of three points in "futures" for the month of October, the closing quotations being 10 cents and 9·75 cents respectively. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Saturday ..	5,900,000	4,615,400	5,673,100
Two-days' receipts	2,000	2,200	3,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,902,000	4,617,600	5,676,100

EXCHANGE closes unaltered at Rs. 1s. 7 13-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7 11-16d. for three months, credits, but with rather a weak tendency. Business has been more than usually slack even for a monsoon mail-day. There are buyers of Mercantile Paper "forward" at 1-32d. below the current rates. From Calcutta rates are advised 1s. 7 11-32d. for telegraphic transfers and 1s. 7⅝d. for six months' sight Credits. A large business in Merchants' Bills is reported to have taken place there yesterday after the fall was established. Bar Silver has declined to 50⅜d. per oz., but the fall was pretty well discounted here beforehand.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do Telegraphic Transfer............	1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d. to 1s. 7 19-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight..............	1s. 7 11-16d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	2f 07½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady. Business is reported in 4 per cent. at Rs. 99⅛; 4½ per cents., Rs. 104.

SHARES.—Land shares are weak, and Port Cannings and Colabas have given way to Rs. 352½ and Rs. 810 respectively. In Press Companies, business is reported to have taken place in Bombay Cottons at Rs. 792½, Mofussils at Rs. 457½, and New Indians at Rs. 230. Mill Shares are quiet, and rates have declined about Rs. 5 per share in many cases. Sales were effected of Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,195; Khataos at Rs. 1,095; Manockjee Petits at Rs 1,405; Mazagons at Rs. 255; Morarjees at Rs. 1,485; Nationals at Rs. 1,050; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,105; Orientals at Rs. 765; Prince of Wales at Rs. 317½; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,045. Little doing in other Stocks.

COTTON.—Our Market shows no signs of animation, and purchases are almost nil. Prices remain unaltered, say:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Oomrawuttee	Rs. 167	= 4·32
F. G. do.	„ 161	= 4·17
Good do.	„ 156	= 4·05
F. G. F. do.	„ 150	= 3·90
Fine Dhollera	„ 168	= 4·35
F. G. do.	„ 162	= 4·20
Good do.	„ 156	= 4·05
F. G. F. do.	„ 150	= 3·90
Machine Ginned Broach	„ 178	= 4·60
Good Bengal	„ 133	= 3·47
Do. Western........................	„ 155	= 4·02
F. G. F. do.	„ 150	= 3·90
Good Dharwar Sawginned	„ 162	= 4·22
Compta	„ 140	= 3·65

LINSEED continues firm with a fair enquiry at Rs. 5-10½ to Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED remains steady at Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. for Guzerat, and Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 for Cawnpore.

WHEAT is firmer, and a pretty fair business is reported to have taken place at the advanced rates. We quote:—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 34 to Rs. 34½ per candy; Yellow, Rs. 28½; Luskari, Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27; Catha, Rs. 25.

FREIGHTS.—Market is rather steadier. Liverpool *viâ* Canal, 17s. 6d. to 20s. for measurement; wheat, 17s. 6d.; Antwerp, 25s. to 26s. 3d.; Marseilles, 23s. 9d. to 25s. Cape to London, 27s 6d.

PIECE-GOODS remain lifeless, and the continued want of enquiry have made dealers anxious to clear off their holdings at reduced prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
[redacted]	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	780
	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
		£	£		
	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
	37,320	250	12½	5 do.	96

[redacted]D COMPANIES.

[redacted]	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	810
	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	352½

[redacted]SS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,140
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		792½
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	all	35	220
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,400
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,810
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	...	330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	457½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	23[illegible]
Prince of W. Press ..	500	......	500	100	680
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	535
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co ...	450	00		60	760

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	3,000	100	40	..	41
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	509
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	118 / 107
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,700
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	730
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,000	3,000	300	3,800
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	...	..	6 p.ct.	109
Cash Bazaar........	1,500	100	75	..	80
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association........	5,000	0	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	1½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co., Ld......	2,000	200	200	..	318
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
[illegible]ipon Gold M. Co Ld	30,000A	10	10	..	2¼
Do. do.	1,000B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.....	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	135
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	20
Treacher & Co., Ld....	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,090
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	all	1	200
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld........	20,000		25	...	nil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G. A. Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hall, Mr. Belle, and 16 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goa, 1,232 tons, Captain T. H. Frank, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (16th July) via Kurrachee, with one deck passenger, and the following cargo:—104 cases wine and spirit, 39 cases provisions, 600 packages steel, 25 packages coalpitch, 101 cases old tom, 13 packages stores, 60 packages beer, 26 cases claret, 102 cases sherry wine, 23 cases liquor, 6 packages papers, 23 packages ink, 11 cases whiskey, 19 cases confectionery, 25 packages coal tar, 350 boxes candles, 8 cases syrup, 50 bottles quicksilver, 11 cases rum, 54 cases portwine, 40 cases champagne, 10 cases milk, 10 boxes tinplates, 310 barrels oil of storax, 34 packages indigo, 258 bags wheat, 206 bales wool, 9,486 bags grain, 407 bags seed, and 99 bales cotton.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s steamer Manilla 2,836 tons, Captain A. Cruciani, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Genoa, &c., brought the following cargo:—From Bordeaux.—2,407 boxes brandy, 228 cases wine, 15 cases corks, 12 cases plumes, and 30 cases liquor. From Marseilles.—75,000 nos. tiles, 75 cases champagne, 2 cases false pearls, 8 cases liquor, 1 case boots, 2 cases clocks, 17 cases wine, 2 cases silk, 3 cases medicines, 4 cases copper, 36 packages goods, 4 cases toys, 200 cases brandy, and 4 cases false jewellery. From Genoa.—6 cases coral, 3 cases pictures, 53 drumsoil, 16 cases cheese, 5 cases piano, 79 drums olive oil, 2 cases wine, and 732 nos marbles. From Naples.—3 packages goods, 1 package guns, and 1 case syrup. From Aden.—1 case copper, 16 packages alibanum, 40 cases brassware, 89 bags gingellyseed, 53 packages coffee, 10 packages bysabole, and 1 case wax.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
17	Arabia (s)	Mackerness.	Bussorah, July 4.
	Goa (s)	Frank	London, June 6.
	Fathe Salem......	Jones	Mauritius, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
17	Menal	Lewis	Antwerp.
	Thames (s)........	Anderson ..	London, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Manilla, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Pachumba, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Arabia, to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
Steamer Goa, to London via Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—5 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally and Co.
Clan Grant s—600 cases bath bricks, Surufally Heptoola.
Hesperia s—25 cases whiskey and 25 cases gingerwine, D. D. Shah.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hesperia s—9 bales paper, A. M. Surufally; 25 cases copper sheets, Kevul Lulloo; 5 cases umbrellas, the H. and S. Bank.
Clan Grant s—11 crates earthenware, Sallay M. Fazul; 10 crates earthenware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Guy Mannering s—12 cases sewing machines, the Agra Bank.
Ravenna s—35 barrels beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 41 packages gin, Treacher and Co.; 8 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.
Geelong s—204 packages ale, stout, &c., Treacher and Co.; 12 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.
Gwalior s—176 boxes bar silver (Rs. 392,940), the O. Bank; 41 boxes bar silver (Rs. 125,000), the C. Bank; 60 boxes bar silver (Rs. 124,000), the N. Bank; 60 boxes bar silver (Rs. 100,000), the Agra Bank; 36 boxes bar silver (Rs. 99,920), the C. M. Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gwalior s—37 boxes bar silver (Rs. 120,500), the C. M. Bank.

FROM HULL.

Toledo s—16 casks shots, Soomar Veera.

FROM ANTWERP.

Toledo s—50 cases geneva, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 8 packages glassware, E. P. Mahomed; 44 cases glassware, Visram Allana; 25 kegs chemicals, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.; 457 boxes window glass, Surufally Mamoojee; 75 boxes window glass, Maneckjee Dadabhoy; 50 cases slate-pencil, Naboobhoy Mahomedally; 90 kegs iron wire nails, Abdoolcadur Habubbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—58 bales wool, Kika Khooshal; 100 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee; 40 bales goat hair, Esmail Gangjee.
Armenia s—100 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co.
Hesperia s—500 bales cotton, F. Masotti and Co.; 224 bales cotton, Dhunraj Dossa; 103 bales cotton, Bhunjee Munjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Chapsey Soonderjee; 63 bales cotton, Krishnajee Rungjee; 26 bales wool, Valljee Lalljee; 209 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 103 bales hemp and 14 bales rags, G. Madhowjee; 56 tons bones, Alex McKenzie; 7,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 tons old, iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Javut; 100 bales cotton, Mungon Jetha; 66 bales wool, 500 cwts myrabolams, and 82 cwts nuxvomica, Goculdass Jethany; 654 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nursey; 13 bales rags, Goculdass Cullianjee; 440 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee; 178 cwts bones, Cassum Mahommed.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—9 cwts ivory, V[illegible]ruzdass Narondass.

FOR HAVRE.

Recta s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang. Moir and Co; 1,162 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.
Guy Mannering s—7,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Munro s—21,001¼ cwts rapeseed and 2,003¼ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Surrey s—4,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Adirondack s—2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Wellfield s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBERG.

Toledo s—350 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinth s—2,250 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

C. Monarch—2,000 cwts castor-seed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nyl Ghan—150 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Tynemouth s—3,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nerbudda s—105 bales cotton, Visram Ebram and Co; 232 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th July, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.,* 10 *a.m.,* 2 *p.m.,* 4 *p.m., and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·701
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point................	76·6
Relative humidity of Air................	·873
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	84·3
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	580
Fall of Rain*................	3·38
Total fall during the month	37·79
„ „ „ year	51·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 17th...	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Lamb, Inspg. Vety. Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Coaker, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Madras.
McNaughton, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Lancers, from leave, from England.
Loch, Capt., S. C., on leave, from Mount Abu.
Young, Surg., on leave, from Poona.
Bathursh, Lieut., Durham L. I., from leave, from England.
Ferryman, Lieut., Oxford L. I., from leave, from England.
Vivian, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Punjaub Cavy., on leave, from Edwardesbad.
Hewett, Lieut.-Col., S. C., on leave, from Erinpura.

July 17.

Waterfield, Major, 2nd Bengal N. I., on leave, from Cawnpore.
Rowcroft, Col., 40th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Barrackpore.
Hancock, Lieut., 26th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Lamb, Inspg. Vety. Surg., on duty, to Babugarh.
Carleton, Lieut., King's Own, on duty, to Khundwa.

July 17.

Adey, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Stewart, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Coaker, Capt., R. A., on leave, to England.
McNaughton, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Lancers, from leave, to——.
Loch, Capt., S. C., on leave, to England.
Young, Surg., on leave, to England.
Waterfield, Major, 2nd Bengal N.I., on leave, to England.
Ferryman, Lieut., Oxford L.I., to join, to Bangalore.
Bathursh, Lieut., Durham L.I., to join, to Meerut.
O'Brien, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Vivian, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Punjaub Cavy., on leave, to England.
Rowcroft, Col., 40th Bengal N.I., on leave, to England.
Hancock, Lieut., 26th P. N. I., on leave, to England.
Champion, Capt., Leinster, on duty, to England.
Hewett, Surg., on leave, to England.
Hewett, Lieut.-Col., S. C., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 18.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

Members who propose taking part in the Central Rifle meeting are requested to send in their names to Head-quarters to allow of arrangements being made for camp equipage, &c. Copy of the prospectus can be seen at Head-quarters.

By order, A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

Mr. H. F. Evans, Special Judge, Jhansi, privilege leave for 2 months, from 15th Aug.

In supersession of the Notification from this Dept, No. 2342, dated 30th June, 1883, Maj W. P. Harrison, Cant Magis, Lucknow, privilege leave for 3 months, from 28th July.

Surg.-Maj. G. G. MacLaren, M. D., Civil Surg, 2nd Class, Dehra Dun, privilege leave for 3 months, from 24th July.

Col. A. H. Bramley, Dist. Supdt of Police, Bijnor, is granted leave in India, on medical certificate, for 6 months, from 16th Apl 1883.

Lieut.-Col. F. N. M. Maynard, Dist. Supdt of Police, Sultanpur, leave in India, on private affairs, for 4 months, from 15th June.

Mr. George Fox to be Capt. of the Mounted Detachment of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

11th July.—The Rev. C. O. F. Willcocks, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of Bengal, to officiate as Civil Chap of Allahabad during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. B. Deedes.

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to officiate as a Magis. and Coll, Farukhabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall.

Surg. S. J. Thomson to officiate as Civil Surg., 2nd Class, for Surg.-Maj. J. Ellis, M.D., on furlough.

Surg. T. H. Sweeny to officiate as Civil Surg., 2nd Class, for Surg. E. Mair, M.B., on deputation to the Jail Dept.

Lieut.-Col A. Ollivant, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, N. W. P. and Oudh, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Col. O. L. Smith.

From 1st Apl. the date on which Mr. W. C. Wood made over charge of the Hardoi dist.—Mr. M. L. Ferrar, C. S., Depy. Commr. 2nd Grade, to officiate as Depy. Commr., 1st Grade; Mr. C. Chapman, Offg. Depy. Commr., 3rd Grade, to officiate as Depy. Commr., 2nd Grsde; Mr. L. G. Evans, C.S., Offg. Assist. Commr., 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy. Commr., 3rd Grade; and Mr. G. R. Irwin, C.S., Offg. Assist. Commr., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assist. Commr., 1st Grade.

With effect from 7th Apl. the date on which Mr. W. Bleunerhassett, CS, received charge of the Judge's office Lucknow—Maj. J. R. Marett, offg. Dist. Judge, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Subordinate Judge, 1st Grade.

With effect from 13th Apl. 1883, the date on which Lieut-Col. A. Murray proceeded on leave,—Mr. C. L. M. Eales, C. S., Offg. Assist Commr., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assist. Commr. 1st Grade.

From 16th Apl., the date on which he received charge of the Hardoi dist., Mr. H. H. Butts, Depy Commr., 3rd Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr., 2nd Grade; Mr. C. Chapman, Offg. Depy Commr., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Depy Commr., 3rd Grade; Mr. L. G. Evans, C.S., Offg. Depy Commr., 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assist. Commr., 1st Grade; and Mr. C. L. M. Eales, C.S., Offg. Assist. Commr., 1st Grade, to officiate as Assist. Commr., 2nd Grade.

From 17th Apl. the date on which Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., joined the N.-W. Provinces, Mr. C. L. M. Eales, C.S., Offg. Assist. Commr., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assist. Commr., 1st Grade.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Commr. is pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut. R. Smeaton of his Commission in the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McLELLAN—July 11, at Kurrachee, the wife of Thomas Rainsford McLellan, of a son.

DEATH.

COLEMAN—July 17, at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, at her son-in-law's residence, Cecilia Coleman, wife of James Coleman, late H. M.'s Mint, Bombay. The funeral will leave at 4 o'clock this evening. All friends are hereby invited to attend.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION of the MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL appears in the *Urdu Instructor* in every number. The *Urdu Instructor* and the *Persian Teacher* are published monthly Rs. 10 and 3 per annum respectively. 100 Hindustani Petitions in both the characters; each with a vocabulary; for the Higher Standard Rs. 2.—G. M. MUNSHI, Bombay, S. E.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ** "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINES, SUCH AS

THE EXPECTORANT,
TONIC VERMIFUGE,
SPECIFIC FOR TAPEWORM,
CARMINATIVE BALSAM,
ALTERATIVE,
AGUE MIXTURE,
LINIMENT,
SANATIVE PILLS AND HAIR TONIC,

Can always be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS,
WARDEN & CO.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH SUPPLIES
JUST TO HAND.

OUR ORANGE PEKOE, GOLDEN LEAF, is the FINEST OF TEAS produced on the Himalayas, and stands unrivalled for its fullness of flavour, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities.

We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere.

COMPETITION IS THE BEST SECURITY FOR CHEAPNESS, BUT BY NO MEANS A SECURITY FOR QUALITIES.

C. DEVITRE AND Co.,
20, Kalbadevi-road,
BOMBAY.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

IF the Bills which embody the views of the Bombay Government on the local self-government question be subjected to adverse criticism, the chief point selected for attack will undoubtedly be that reserving to the Collector, the Commissioner, and the Government the right of minutely supervising, controlling, and in the last resort superseding the local boards. The general provisions of the Local Boards Bill—to which it will be convenient to confine our attention at present—will probably be accepted as on the whole likely to accomplish the object aimed at—placing the people in an independent position for exercising administrative powers "by vesting in them by law the right and responsibility of choosing representatives for themselves." We have already given the outline of the provisions intended to attain this end, and we have also published in full the official Statement of Objects and Reasons, followed by the more important sections of both Bills. The taluka and the local boards are to be constituted from the outset by at least a moiety of elected representatives, and of the other half of possible nominees not more than one-half can be Government servants; and there are to be no *ex-officio* members. At the utmost, therefore, only a fourth of the members can be Government servants, unless, indeed, the free and independent electors prefer to give their votes for Government men, which no doubt will sometimes happen, as it happens in Bombay, especially when the Justices exercise the electoral rights vested in them. That the Government should retain the power of nominating one-half of both the taluka and district boards may be open to objection. But bearing in mind the danger, that from inexperience and ignorance the new *couches sociales* which are to be called into existence may from time to time return as their representatives men of very backward views in regard to local administration, it is as well that their selections should be tempered by men chosen for special fitness, or at all events for amenability to the counsels of reason. The Government, however, distinctly contemplates the eventual decrease of the number of nominated members, as the representative system is found to work satisfactorily. The elective members of the taluka local boards must be elected by a constituency composed of landholders assessed at Rs. 48 per annum, or such smaller sum as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe, owners of immoveable property valued by the Collector at Rs. 5,000, persons earning Rs. 500 per annum, honorary magistrates, and police or village patels. To this list of possible voters are to be added the names of whoever may be given the franchise by a notification of Government in the *Gazette*. This latter provision is evidently based on the analogy of the Bombay Justices of the Peace, who are nominated by Government, and thereby become possessed of the right of voting for the members of the Corporation who are returned by the Bench. The power thus reserved to the Government of adding any number it pleases, upon whatever grounds may appear good to itself, to the electoral list, of course obviates the necessity of resorting to what are commonly called "fancy franchises" as a means of preventing the intelligent elector from being swamped hopelessly by those who have their political education as yet unmade. The representatives are to be possessed of substantially the same qualifications as those required by voters, except in respect to the Governmental qualification we have just mentioned. The disqualifications for membership include the offence of being either a female, or a minor, or a District Judge. Against these we have nothing to say. But the provision that the mere fact of being sentenced to imprisonment by any criminal court being a disqualification for life seems to us to be needlessly harsh, seeing that imprisonment may be inflicted for offences involving no moral stigma whatever. Negligent driving, or some half involuntary infraction of a police regulation, may be punished by imprisonment. Would the clause come into operation under a committal for contempt of court?

The taluka boards being constituted, the district boards can be constructed. Each taluka board in the district may send one, or if the Government so order, two, members to the district board. In certain cases two or more taluka boards may send a single member to represent them. Each municipal district of 18,000 inhabitants will send a member, elected by the commissioners of that district. The district boards will thus be composed of the cream of the taluka boards, and the municipal districts will be quite free from any direct contact with the ordinary electorate, except in the case of the holders of alienated villages, who may elect a representative, or if there be only one such holder, he may sit on the board and represent his own interests. The Government may nominate half the number of members, but it is stated that the right to nominate will be less and less exercised as the elective system is found to work satisfactorily. The Government having thus divested itself of the right hitherto possessed of nominating the whole of the members of the taluka and the district committees, and having resolved to content itself for the future to nominating only one-half of the members, and that only for a time, until the representative system has been tested and found to work reasonably well, the question of the nomination of the chairmen has to be dealt with. Hitherto the Collector has been the *ex-officio* chairman of the local fund committees, and the Assistant or Deputy Collector has had charge of the taluka committee. The committees in both cases being wholly appointed by Government, that is to say, by the Collector himself, and he being the chairman, the power was in the hands of the chairman who was in effect himself the committee, and did very much as he pleased. It is now proposed that there shall no longer be an *ex-officio* chairman, but that the Government shall nominate presidents and vice-presidents, who may or may not be officials. When the Government thinks fit, it may direct the board itself to elect a chairman from amongst its own members. When the president is a salaried servant of Government, the board shall elect one of its members to be vice-president, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. It is intended that the vice-president shall relieve the president of a good deal of the work which hitherto has devolved on the official chairman. The president shall preside when he is present, and he shall not vote excepting where there is an equality of votes, when he has a casting-vote. The vice-president presides in the president's absence, and performs such duties as the president may hand over to him. The president watches over the financial and executive business of the board, and takes its orders thereon, and he has control over the officers and servants of the board in matters of executive administration, and he disposes of all questions relating to their service and pay. He is in fact, our Municipal Commissioner and something more. When such a functionary is appointed by the local board, obviously local self-government will be a reality; when he is appointed by Government, a good deal will depend upon personal character and local circumstances.

The "bludgeon clauses" of our Municipal Act have not interfered with the growth of a very real amount of self-government in this city. The analogous clauses in the Local Boards Bill may not have the effect which might easily be apprehended from them. They guarantee the community at large from the predicted retrogression in matters of conservancy and the like on the one hand, and in the economy and honesty of the financial administration on the other. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the Government asserts that the powers of control do not go much beyond those reserved to the English Local Government Board, and that when they do, the difference is due to the different circumstances in England and India. They are, however, very thorough indeed. The Collector has power not only to enter and inspect, but "to cause to be entered and inspected," the property of a local board or any work in progress; he can call for books, or for any report "he may think fit to require such board to furnish;" he may direct a board to take into consideration an objection to anything being done, or advice about anything that ought to be done, and require an elaborate written reply to his communication. If he disapproves of anything that is being done, holding that it would cause injury or annoyance to the public, or lead to a breach of the peace, "he may, by order in writing under his signature," suspend or prohibit the doing thereof. In this case he must, however, send a statement of the facts to the Commissioner. who will either rescind the order or confirm it, as he thinks fit, and report the matter to Government. In cases of emergency the Collector may execute any work or do any necessary act which the board may omit to do, and charge the same to the Local Funds, taking the money direct from the balance if need be. Then comes the Commissioner, who may be down upon a board for having too many persons in its employ, or for paying them too much. Lastly, if with all these aids and reminders the unlucky board should prove unequal to its responsibilities, the Governor-in-Council may declare it in the *Gazette* to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, and supersede it "for a period to be specified in the order." The property of the board shall then vest in the Government, which may hand over the administration to any person or persons it likes. There is some mention of a new board being in the fulness of time constituted, but whether that time be a year or a century nothing in the Bill indicates. Will even the most timid of those who deprecate the local self-government scheme as fraught with danger to the State, feel any alarm in the presence of such powers of "control" as these? We should imagine that they will be re-assured to a man, when they consider all these precautions for the right conduct of the boards, one-half of which will, to begin with, be Government nominees, and one-quarter probably Government servants. We do not mean to imply that the precautions are excessive; we only point out that they are ample. We have heard recently of a case in which a mofussil municipality used its newly acquired right of initiative to order the abolition of the usual routine of town conservancy, and the reversion to the cheaper system of cesspools, which, if they be never cleaned out, need never cost the ratepayers a pie. In Poona the popular ticket at the recent elections was "Reduction of Expenditure," *sans phrase*. It would never do to let everything slide down into the slough of neglect and indifference while the new semi-elective boards are learning the A B C of administrative business. No doubt this consideration influenced the Government when keeping such tremendous powers of control in its hands. If His Excellency-in-Council be willing to undertake never to use them except under the stress of proved necessity, there would be no great objection to according them to the existing Government. But what guarantee is there that the powers which Sir James Fergusson would keep merely as a rod in pickle for the incorrigibly stupid and perverse, might not be used freely for other purposes by a high-handed successor? That is a matter to be considered.

THE statement of the French Foreign Minister in the Chamber of Deputies that if the naval authorities had "committed an error" at Tamatave, the Government will not hesitate to act with justice, may be regarded as satisfactory, though it is by no means full or ungrudging in its terms, and carefully abstains from expressing regret or apology. The strange thing is that we should be still in the dark as to the pretext for the outrage. There must surely have been some allegation, however frivolous, before an admiral would commit himself to a step likely to embroil his Government with the greatest maritime Power. Yet neither from London nor Paris do we get the slightest hint of the grounds put forward for an act so unprecedented.

THE Prison Administration Report of British Burmah for the year 1882 shows to some extent the immediate effects of the restrictions placed on manufactures in jails. It is true that for the most part the measures taken to provide extra-mural employment for prisoners and the discontinuance of prohibited occupations occurred after the close of the period under review. The results, therefore, are by no means exact, they being deduced from a transition period in prison labour. The profit on jail manufactures during the past year amounted to only Rs. 20,317 as compared with Rs. 1,68,131 in 1881. This shows a very considerable loss—the extinction almost of the profits usually derived from prisoners' labour. The Inspector-General points out that a large amount of the machinery of the jails had been transferred to private purchasers, but had not been paid for within the year. Doubtless, had this sum been added, the falling off would have been less formidable. But on the other hand, the proceeds of the sale of machinery could not very well have come under the head of profits from prison labour. The fact that such a method of computation should have been suggested shows how much force there was in the observation of the Government of India that the accounts relating to prison labour were kept very loosely; that items were put down to revenue without regard to the origin; that items of expenditure were not debited against the manufactures' account; and that frequently no note was taken of capital expenditure. The burden of their reasoning was that the profits account was generally unreliable. This certainly appears to be the case in British Burmah. But even if the falling off were as great as it is said to be, there would be no reason to question the policy of the Government of India. The prisoners had not been put to the class of labour assigned to them when the report was issued. A special report on the effects of the change was drawn up and sent to the Government of India. Doubtless similar reports have been sent by other Governments. It would be advisable that these reports should be issued, so as to enable the public to compare the actual loss with the possible gain.

"RUMOURED war preparations" is the heading given by the *Civil and Military Gazette* to a telegram sent from Calcutta on July 13. "It is reported that the Government yesterday called for tenders for steamers for the conveyance of troops to the Mauritius." The *Civil and Military Gazette* thus comments on this piece of information:—"According to our Calcutta correspondent, it is reported there that Government has made inquiries as to the shipping available for the transport of troops to the Mauritius. The Mauritius is about 500 miles from Madagascar; and is our nearest military station to that island. Sir John Pope Hennessy has in ordinary times 300 troops under his command, and it may possibly be considered advisable just now to strengthen the garrison. It is quite as likely, however, that the story has been invented at Calcutta, merely to relieve the tedium of the rainy season." If Calcutta takes to inventing stories of this kind it may get itself into trouble.

THE INTELLECTUAL OPPONENTS OF THE JURISDICTION BILL.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Early last year a Royal Rescript, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, appeared in the *Official Gazette* of Berlin, in which King William declared, among other things, that "the right of the King to direct the government and policy of Prussia in *accordance with his own judgment* is restricted, but not abrogated by the Constitution." This announcement is said to have caused a profound sensation; and one must admit that it was a hard saying for those Prussian Liberals who have been trying their best for some years to persuade themselves that they were living under a British Constitution. But whether in harmony or not with the written text of the Constitution which was granted by the late King, the doctrine seems certainly in harmony with the historical development of the Prussian state, and so far as we can judge, with the existing dispositions and ideas of the majority of the King's subjects. The elections to the Diet in October last gave a large majority to the Government, and the leader of the Liberal party has since retired in despair into private life. Lord Salisbury, who probably thinks that he has in him the makings of a Bismarck, must surely contemplate these dazzling results with envy and wonder.

I have referred to this incident because the language of King William's rescript expresses with sufficient accuracy my own conception of the position of the British Government in India. That Government, by a process of natural selection which has been worked out during the last hundred years, survives as the one adequate security for domestic tranquillity, for material and moral improvement, for security from foreign plunder. That Government is, therefore, a legitimate Government in the only important sense of that term, although it may never have been ratified by a Napoleonic plébiscite. It is even, as I view the matter, a Constitutional Government; for I know no reason why that term should be restricted to Governments in which the elected representatives of the people have acquired a decisive preponderance. The Government of Queen Elizabeth was Constitutional in a sense in which the Government of Louix XIV., for example, was not, although Parliament at that date was only the adviser, and scarcely even in wish the controller, of the Crown. The Government of Elizabeth, however, never professed to absorb all the powers of the State, or discard even in idea all checks on its own omnipotence. Above all, it conscientiously strove, though not always quite successfully, to keep itself in harmony with public opinion, and principally with the public opinion of the most enlightened portion of the population. In the following century it seemed at one time possible that the English Constitution might have been developed on these lines and the monarchical principle remained preponderant. But the character of the Stuart kings made that result impossible. Had those princes succeeded for a time, the English monarchy would certainly have ended like the French. The great Capetian House, which had created France, dwindled miserably away into a nerveless despotism directed by concubines and priests.

It is sometimes said apologetically that India is not yet "ripe for representative government." But it would be no disrespect to the Indian people to say that perhaps they may never be ripe for it. The conditions required for the effectual working of that kind of government are peculiar; and success seems to depend on so fine a balance between an aggregate of national habits, experiences, traditions on the one hand, and external conditions on the other, that it becomes in any given case highly problematical. But whatever may be the possibilities of a remote future, there can be no question that a nation is an antecedent condition of a national or representative government, and that speaking politically no Indian nation as yet exists. The existence of a strong central Government has been in Europe one factor, and in some cases the most important factor, in national construction, and that factor India is incapable of supplying from her own resources. The train of events which has associated her destinies with that of the oldest, the freest, and the most tolerant Government in Europe is therefore, in my judgment, a most fortunate event in her history; and I flatter myself that if I was a Hindoo, with pure Brahmanic blood in my veins, I should still take this view, on the supposition, of course, that the archaic tendencies in my blood had been modified by familiarity with the history and philosophy of the West. I acknowledge that a first study of Macaulay and Hallam might plausibly suggest the idea that a Parliament and a Ministry responsible to Parliament were the first and most pressing needs of India, but I think that that youthful illusion would not long retain possession of my mind. I should probably gradually come round to the settled conviction that the circumstances of India demanded a strong, resolute, and enlightened central Government bound by its own explicit engagements and promises, watchful of public opinion, and superior to all those prejudices of creed or colour which fill so large a space in little minds. I think that in proportion as the British Government fulfilled these expectations I should regard it with steady attachment, which might ripen into a warmer feeling. But I should be repelled from that Government in proportion as its supremacy represented not the supremacy of a Government, but of a race. No English Government, we may be certain, will ever be the organ of those passions which I described in my last letter as cherished by the "emotional" wing of the party of ascendancy. But the other wing of that party has always great power, and may have still greater power hereafter, in India. It is composed of persons who are certainly not indifferent to schemes of social improvement, but who frankly abhor all forms of popular government, despise public opinion, and believe quite as firmly as their emotional allies, though more decorously, and with some limitations and adjustments, in the gospel of force. They are too cool, and too intellectually constructed, to share the passions or enjoy the bluster of their auxiliaries: but in effect they cordially co-operate with them on most occasions. Both appear equally anxious at the present time to preserve for the individual Englishman a position of privileged superiority above the common herd. The "intellectuals" profess to believe that the prestige, and consequently the power, of Government is thereby augmented. They claim these privileges for him, not exactly as his birthright, but as a necessary condition of English supremacy in India. From this opinion I, and those who think as I do, entirely dissent. Our opponents denounce us, therefore, with considerable energy as *doctrinaires*, sentimentalists, and even philanthropists. In the mind of some of the leaders of their party the imputation conveyed in that last word is almost the very gravest which can be directed against a reasonable being. The preaching brotherhood of the *St. James's Gazette*, who are quite as ferocious and hardly less dismal than the Calvinist preachers of the seventeenth century as depicted by Mr. Buckle, appear to consider philanthropy as a sort of original sin which has been introduced into the world by Mr. Gladstone. We who dissent from them have as little wish to mix philanthropy with politics, as we have to discard that conception, and that name, from our ultimate ideals. The grounds on which we defend the Jurisdiction Bill are drawn from plain considerations of political expediency, as I have tried formerly to show; and we do not shrink from a battle on that field with the most hard-headed and hard-fisted of our opponents.

A *doctrinaire* is properly, I suppose, a person who makes an idol of a particular theory, and is careless about facts. But no one clearly can offer advice on political matters without having a theory or view of some kind. Even our "emotional" friends, however little they may suspect it, have a theory stowed away in some corner of what "they are pleased to call their minds." It cannot, therefore, be a reproach to us that we have a certain conception of the conditions on which good government in India depends. Our opponents have their conception, and we have ours; and so far, therefore, we are both "theorists," and must fear whatever reproach hass been imported into that term. Again, a political "sentimentalist" is one who unduly subordinates reason to feeling in political matters. Our opponents say that we advocate the abolition of all distinctions in the status and authority of magistrates founded on distinctions of race on "sentimental" grounds, on a certain view of human equality which is imperfectly rational. We reply that they maintain those distinctions on grounds which perhaps might quite as plausibly be called sentimental. The imposing "intellectual" form in which they present their argument creates no illusion in our minds. The matter of their argument is deeply interpenetrated with prejudice; and even if those prejudices are rather intellectual than moral they borrow their strength, their tenacity, their cohesion from feeling.

It is equally admitted, then, by ourselves as by our opponents that an authoritative, or if they like the term better, a despotic Government is the only Government now possible in India. Both again, I will assume, profess a resolution that that despotism, in Macaulay's words, shall be a firm and impartial one. Both recognise in the British Government a not inadequate fulfillment of that ideal. Both would oppose any legislation, or any line of policy, which tended to weaken, discredit, or even embarrass that Government. But it seems clear that we hold different views of the conditions of the well-being of authoritative Governments, of the sources of their strength, their necessary limits, and the dangers to which they are exposed. And yet history, as it seems to me, has cast a strong light on this inquiry, so that he who runs may read. One point is at least clear, that authoritative or despotic Governments, however indispensable in certain stages of national life, have a record which is marked by more failures than successes. The explanation of this fact which is commonly given is the impossibility of finding a succession of able despots. But the difficulties which inevitably beset this form of Government afford a sufficient explanation of this familiar phenomenon.

Those difficulties are familiar to all students of politics. They were noticed by Aristotle two thousand years ago. They have been expounded in detail by Montesquieu and J. S. Mill. They have been abundantly illustrated by the annals of the Roman Empire, by the brilliant story of those Italian tyrannies which furnished his materials to Macchiavelli, by the glory and shame of the French monarchy, and in our own island by the career of Cromwell. But here it must be sufficient to ask what are the dangers peculiar to a *foreign* despotism, and how they can be best met? It seems obvious [illegible] addition to the difficulties which are co[illegible]all despotisms, their isolation, the imp[illegible] the instruments through which they [illegible] of public spirit which neutra[illegible]tions, their ignorance of the new [illegible]llectual forces which are coming i[illegible]und them, the heedless unthrift whic[illegible]separable (I do not forget the striking ex[illegible] of Prussia) from that form of government, [illegible]ey have a whole class of special difficulties in the want of attachment, in the inevitable suspicion and mistrust of their subjects, in the privation of that reciprocal cordiality which is so considerable an element in the strength of Governments. How then are their difficulties to be met? The party which I am contemplating in some of its members trusts largely to material satisfactions, to strong government, to the increase of wealth and content, to order and security, to administrative success, and in its more genial moments to cheap pageantryand organised enthusiasm. A few gloomy and eccentricc enthusiast perhaps rely on the pulverizing effect of the huge administrative engine of which they form a part, and, like the American economist who exulted in the destruction of Chicago as affording profitable employment for American capital, measure the merits of governments by their efficiency in repressing population and dissipating wealth. But both alike consider moral influences, if humane and enlightening, as subordinate; if not, wholly irrelevant. Both, with Macchiavelli, trust principally to force and *fear. Oderint dum metuant*, is the standing watchword of their policy. But the doctrine of the Florentine is ill at ease in the modern world. It has lost its old nerve and confidence. His disciples, the men of blood and iron, the men of rigour and vigour, recoil from the merciless consistency of their teacher. Against their will they are forced into shifts and compromises and intellectual evasions. They are compelled to reason where a splendid Italian tyrant of the fifteenth century would have acted, but their reasonings are seldom commensurable with their convictions, and wear accordingly a pitiful and sophistic appearance. In one thing alone they are consistent, in their invincible alienation, that is, from every policy which is simple, magnanimous, and trustful. Here also, when events bear hard on them, they find their chief consolation. But the cynicism which perhaps enhances their self-esteem does nothing to strengthen their position, and is much less galling to their enemies than they suppose.

It is surely unnecessary, as indeed it is impracticable, to enlarge here on the connection between these considerations and the question which now agitates India. On that question nearly every thing has been said already which can be said. I am aware that a considerable number of persons will disown the sentiments which I have attributed to the "party of ascendancy," and justify their opposition to the Jurisdiction Bill on grounds of political expediency. Some of these opponents are genial optimists who are never without an excuse for letting things alone. They represent the idea of "content" in the political world, and I admit that this world would be a more distressing place than it is if no one in it was contented. Others are nominally Liberals, or as we might call them Progressists, but their Liberalism is either indistinguishable from Conservatism or somehow evaporates when any question arises which touches their self-importance or their interests. The arguments which ostensibly satisfy these ambiguous Liberals do not differ substantially from those of the intellectual wing of the party of ascendancy when they shrink from the undisguised avowal of their principles. Sometimes they try to move us by touching allusions to the timidity of "capital." At other times, with Lord Salisbury, they audaciously picture some solitary Englishman in a remote district whose property and life are at the sole discretion of "some coloured Judge." Or they take the pseudo-philosophical line and enlarge on the prestige of the Englishman as an element of national power, and the folly of weakening it. Or, again, they maintain, in flat opposition to the testimony of those who are best capable of forming an opinion, that the native servants of the Crown cannot be trusted to act impartially. Or, perhaps, they are pleased to insist epigrammatically on the shallowness, pertness, and self-sufficiency of the "educated native." Or, lowest depth of all, they appeal to some privileges enjoyed by native princes and native ladies, as an excuse for the immunities which they are ashamed to claim boldly as their birthright. But in most cases, these arguments do not really represent the determining element in their convictions. Behind all these lurks the unalterable conviction which they share with the party of ascendancy, pure and simple, that the British Government in India is a Government which rests on conquest and force, and that the intrusion of any principle or policy which, in their judgment, is inconsistent with that idea must be steadily resisted.

But I have already trespassed enough on the patience of your readers, and must leave the long array of these familiar arguments, of which everybody is more or less wearied, as I find them. I suppose they will continue to be bandied backwards and forwards till this much-discussed business is settled one way or the other. I do not flatter myself that I shall convince anybody who dissents from me by anything I have written from time to time in your paper. But I hope I may have done something to encourage the minority; for Liberals, I fear, will always be a minority in India. There are moments, like the present, when we feel the imperious necessity of encouraging one another. I have, however, no feeling of ill-will towards the pure Conservatives, for I was brought up in their creed, though the Conservatism which prevailed in my youth was not, if I mistake not, so materialistic and positive a thing as it has since become. It wore still an air of poetry and romance. Its religion, if not exactly enlightened, was tender and sincere. Its God was still something more than a serviceable element of political capital. The intellectual division of the "party of ascendancy" I also partly respect as one respects frank opponents with whom no terms or truce are possible. But I must confess that I have very small respect for the back-sliding Liberals. I regard them, in fact, in much the same light as a Christian confessor of the second century must have regarded those false or timid brethren who bent before the storm of persecution, who threw incense on the Imperial altar, and grovelled in the dust before the Imperial lictors.

July 15. W. WORDSWORTH.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

I DON'T think I mentioned in my last letter the paperchase which came off on Saturday last. Starting from Sungum the hares led the field a merry dance round Gunesh Khind and Kirkee. Throughout the run, which lasted just an hour and covered some eight miles of country, there was plenty of water-jumping, the canal being crossed some half-dozen times. Near the Powder Works nearly all the field had to get off and lead over, not fancying the look of rock to take off from and rock to land upon. A few owners of bungalows in Kirkee have suddenly found themselves possessed of entrances to their compounds undreamt of in the philosophy of the architects.

On Monday evening the ever hospitable gunners threw open their doors to a large number of guests. The weather, however, was not propitious. Showery all day, it settled down into a steady downpour towards evening, and kept it up, all through the night, to the great discomfort of the dwellers by the river banks, and who were in considerable fear of an invasion of their premises by the turbid stream. Many who were invited, and had fully intended to be present, were deterred by the inclemency of the weather from showing up. However, notwithstanding the non-appearance of so many of the guests, the rooms were well filled with energetic dancers, who kept the ball rolling with spirits that no amount of external damp could dilute below proof. Perhaps the worst effect of the rain was that the dampness of the air prevented the drugget being that success which it should have been considering the time and pains, not to mention science, devoted to stretching and preparing it. For sooth to say, it had just the suspicion of being heavy. But this was not the only evil wrought by the inconsiderateness of the elements. For many of those shady, secluded retreats satirized indeed by Mr. Ruskin, but dear to the winged boy and his votaries, were closed, the hardiest and most infatuated alike agreeing that the present enjoyment hardly compensated for the almost certain retribution in the shape of bad colds and consequent loss, or at all events marring, of future opportunities of carrying on the same old game under more advantageous circumstances. Hence there was little of what that eminently æsthetic, but somewhat monomaniacal author terms "hidden corners, in which in accidental impulses and dismal ignorances young people smirk, and ogle, and whisper, and whimper, and sneak, and stumble, and flutter, and fumble, and blunder into what they call love."

Somewhat more favourable weather saw a goodly assemblage at Gunesh Khind on Wednesday, for the first of a series of "small and earlies" which are to be given, I hear, fortnightly. Here to the inspiriting (hypercritical devotees of the "chandelier crawl" say too inspiriting) strains of the Governor's Band, dancing was kept up to the utmost limits to which the most liberal-minded could stretch a Cinderella dance. The floor had evidently been got ready with great care, and proved an undoubted success. I should like to give you a description of the many brilliant and becoming toilettes that graced the rooms, but my education has been so far neglected in the particular of millinery that I am utterly unable to distinguish between muslin, tulle, gauze, and the hundred and one other light and airy fabrics in which it delights our sisters, and our cousins, and our aunts (on occasions) to drape their fairy forms; so lest I put my foot in it too horribly, and, displaying my lamentable ignorance, become the laughing stock of your readers of the gentler sex, I pray to be excused.

I was talking to a youthful friend of mine the other day, and asked him what he thought of the Poona season, so far as it had gone. He turned a supercilious, how-little-you-know-about-the-matter glance on me, and remarked that the season proper had not yet begun; so far it was but the canter past. Mashers and Masherines were as yet but doing a mutual inspection before making their books, so to speak, their pre-arranged programmes or season tickets, as the case might be.

"In the rains a fuller crimson comes upon the Robin's breast;
In the rains the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;
In the rains a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove;
In the rains a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

I will not swear to the ornithological accuracy of the first three lines, but I should not mind risking my bottom dollar on the truth of the fourth, at least judging from appearances. If the[illegible] are deceptive, all I can say is, that some yo[illegible] men will be valuable acquisitions to the ama[illegible] corps dramatique of the station, and some of[illegible] Masherines will be in want of a nineteenth c[illegible] Shakspere to sing to them consolingly at the [illegible] of the season:—

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were deceivers ever,
One foot in the sea, and one on shore
To one thing constant never:
Then sigh not so,
But let them go;
Men were deceivers ever.

But more in my line have been the frequen[illegible] almost nightly, dinner parties of late. T[illegible] officers of the East Yorkshire Regiment give [illegible] calico fancy ball on the 30th August, and th[illegible] subject of "wherewithal shall I be clad" is exer[illegible]cising the mind, male and female alike, of the rec[illegible]pients of invitations. At home, with the excellen[illegible] Mr. Simmons at your elbow to scan your figure, [illegible] what you are pleased to designate as such, to c[illegible] you for a part in the show and supply the d[illegible] and fit you out accordingly, a fancy ball is a matt[illegible] of the greatest simplicity, and merely depends [illegible] the production of the £ s. d. But in this coun[illegible] a certain amount of ingenuity is required, first, [illegible] devise the costume, and then to superintend [illegible] manufacture in detail by the unintelligent Ary[illegible] brother, from whose fertile imagination the onl[illegible] expression of ideas obtainable will be "H[illegible] sahib," or "Jee, sahib;" and with this you must re[illegible] content. Give him, however, a picture to wor[illegible] by, and once you have sufficiently impressed upo[illegible] him which is the back and which the front, an[illegible] taught him to distinguish between the "tarp" an[illegible] "bartum," you may have some chance of succes[illegible] To the female mind, however, these very planning[illegible] and discussions with her dearest friend, these co[illegible]sultations with the local dirzy, or if of more amb[illegible]tious turn of mind with the superintendent of th[illegible] Cash Bazaar, are all additions to the fun of th[illegible] fair; so that the pleasure of a fancy ball is n[illegible] limited to dancing for a few hours in a quai[illegible] costume, but is spread over as many weeks of pr[illegible]paration beforehand. While on the subject, I mi[illegible] remark that despite rumours to the contrary, Lad[illegible] Godiva and the Greek slave will alike be unrepr[illegible]sented, cool and adapted to the country thoug[illegible] their costume might be.

Enough of in-door amusements, let us get in[illegible] the fresh air for a bit. The programme of t[illegible] fifteenth annual Poona Regatta is out. The da[illegible] fixed upon are the 29th, 30th, 31st of Augu[illegible] Since the challenge fours were first rowed [illegible] 1869, Poona has won five times, Bombay four, a[illegible] Madras once. In four years there was no rac[illegible] The service fours were first instituted in 1872, a[illegible] since then victory has fallen twice to the civilian[illegible] once to the Indian military, and eight times to [illegible] British military. In 1880, owing to the absence [illegible] so many supporters of the Boat Club on service [illegible] Afghanistan, there was no race. The challen[illegible] fours, the service fours, the senior pairs, [illegible] service pairs, and senior sculls will be rowed [illegible] racing boats with sliding seats: the remain[illegible] races in tub boats.

A cricket match was played on Thur[illegible] between the Seniors and Juniors. The former [illegible] the toss, and, going in first, gave their yout[illegible] opponents an excellent opportunity of displa[illegible] their activity and skill at leather-hunting [illegible] nearly five in the evening, and put together [illegible] runs. The Juniors went in at a quarter to f[illegible] and in 1¼ hour succeeded in putting togeth[illegible] 76 runs for four wickets. At 6 the stumps w[illegible] drawn.

For the benefit of your military readers [illegible] have but little to record. A march out [illegible] the means chosen for affording amusem[illegible] exercise, and instruction combined last [illegible]nesday. Instructive and in every way [illegible]ficial as this military manœuvre may be, it [illegible] not afford scope for any lengthened descrip[illegible] One piece of news, however, occurs to me w[illegible] may perhaps interest a portion at least of [illegible] khaki-clad warriors who peruse your colu[illegible] The recent abolition of the sabretache for mo[illegible] ed officers of Infantry has, I hear, been [illegible]sidered to obviate the necessity of the com[illegible] tonga harness, and, except when pistols are [illegible] and ammunition carried, the wearing of the b[illegible] will therefore be discontinued, and the weig[illegible] the sword will be supported by a brass [illegible] holding up the belt on the left side, and conne[illegible] I presume, as in the best made tunics, w[illegible] web strap passing diagonally over the [illegible] shoulder underneath the blouse. *Varium et mutabile semper femina.* Is the unique [illegible] she a double? Like jesting Pilate, I wait [illegible] an answer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The Local Self-Government Bill for Burmah, which is to be introduced into the Viceroy's Council to-morrow, has been considerably altered from its original shape. The proposal to establish district boards has been eliminated, as it is thought the province is not far enough advanced for such institutions. The Bill provides only for municipalities.

A CALCUTTA CANARD.

I have authority for stating that there is no foundation whatever for the rumours that Government had called for tenders for tonnage for conveyance of troops to Mauritius. The rumours were probably set afloat for the purpose of raising the rates of freight.

AN INDIAN NATIONAL FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

A public meeting of the native inhabitants of Calcutta was held this afternoon, as advertised, to consider the means of raising a national fund for the purposes of constitutional agitation both here and in England. There was a gathering of upwards of 5,000 natives present. The were three speakers, all natives, among whom was Surendranath Bannerjee, editor of the *Bengalee*, who harangued the crowd for about two and a half hours. A committee was appointed to raise a fund of six lakhs of rupees for the purposes of agitation. The meeting was extremely orderly, and no special police arrangements were made.

CALCUTTA MAILS.

It is expected the overland mails due here on Thursday will be a day late owing to breaks on the railway. Heavy rain has fallen to-day in and around Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INSULT TO BRITISH OFFICERS AT TAMATAVE.

PARIS, JULY 16.

M. Challemel-Lacour, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said that if the French representatives had committed an error at Tamatave, the Government would not hesitate to act with justice.

CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, JULY 16.

Cholera has broken out in several quarters of the city, and has especially attacked the portion inhabited by the Arabs.

The British troops have been ordered to prepare a camp at Helouan, and to proceed there immediately if necessary.

THE SUEZ CANAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The report of the English directors of the Suez Canal Company is strongly in favour of the agreement with M. de Lesseps.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

MALTA, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa left here on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Vorwaerts, Captain F. Egger, from Trieste, left here for Bombay yesterday.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

Mail-steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.
Mail-steamer Australia, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¾
4½ per cent. "	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108⅞
Bar Silver	50⅝

Arrivals.—Rhodora and Knight Templar.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, July 16.

10 p.m.	78·6

TUESDAY, July 17.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	83·5

THE repairs on the B. B. and C. I. Railway are being rapidly pushed on, and if all goes well passengers will be booked through in about a week.

THE Rev. P. Edwards has arrived and taken charge of his duty as Chaplain for the Bombay Harbour Mission.

MR. G. H. FARRAN, Assistant Commissioner, High Court, assumed charge yesterday as Prothonotary during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Orr, who left by yesterday's mail-steamer. Mr. Oliver acts for Mr. Farran.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD gave judgment at the High Court yesterday on a preliminary point raised by the Advocate-General in the suit brought by Bomonjee Cursetjee Ashburner and another against the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 2,50,000 as damages sustained by the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner by reason of the wrongful acts of the defendant through the Collector of Tanna; or, asking in the alternative, that it may be declared that the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 are not applicable to the toddy-trees growing upon the lands of the villages of Bhandoop, Navoor, and Canjurum, or that, so far as applicable, they are *ultra vires* and void. The case was called on before his lordship on the 5th inst., when the Advocate-General, on behalf of the defendant, raised a preliminary point to the effect that the suit was barred under the provisions of section 67 of the Bombay Abkari Act. His lordship, in deciding the point yesterday, held that the action of the Collector of Tanna in imposing a tax upon the toddy-trees growing upon the plaintiffs' lands was not illegal, and that the suit was unsustainable. It was therefore dismissed, with costs.

THE Chief Justice, N.-W. Provinces, has been suffering from fever for some days, and is obliged, under pressing medical advice, to go to the hills on short leave. Presumably, the *Pioneer* says, Mr. Douglas Straight will officiate.

A POONA paper states that "a concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given by ladies and gentlemen amateurs, at Government House, Gunesh Khind, on Saturday next, the 21st instant, at 5 p. m., in aid of the building fund of the church in course of erection at Parel (Bombay), on which occasion Mr. Mant, organist of St. Thomas' Cathedral, will perform on the organ intended for the Parel Church."

ON a requisition from the Director of Public Instruction for the appointment of an additional Professor for the Education Department in this country, the Secretary of State has sent out from England Mr. Foney Bhooshun Mookerjee, M.A., a Gilchrist scholar. This officer has been posted to the educational service in Bengal.

MR. COTTERELL TUPP, Officiating Accountant-General, Bengal, intends proceeding on leave in August next.

"HERMES" writes us on the subject of the necessity existing for provision being made for the accommodation of "incurables" as well as for a convalescent hospital :—

Supposing a European convalescent sanitarium was built in a healthy spot, could not a portion of it, say two wards, and a few single rooms for the worst cases or for those who could afford to pay for them, be reserved for incurables? If this be impossible, could not the European General Hospital committee make some arrangement with, say, the Ripon Hospital at Simla, when finished, to receive them. I know of several very sad cases to which some such arrangement would have been the greatest boon; valuable lives would have been saved and suffering ameliorated. I hear the nursing arrangements are so limited at the Poona Hospital that it is worse than useless to send patients there for change of air. One poor man who went suffering excruciating agony from the journey returned by the next train on this account. Another incurable case of an Irish pauper woman, who had, I believe, been in the Bombay European General Hospital for over two years, was sent, but with what result I fear to ascertain, as she was aged and utterly friendless.

A NATIVE association has been formed in Kurrachee "for the representation and advancement of the public interests of the people of Sind." The *Beacon* says :—A number of native gentlemen of position, wealth, education, and influence in the city met on Saturday last, at the Native General Library, and formed themselves into a sabha or association called the Sind Sabha. Rules were framed and adopted for the mangement of the association, and a secretary and a treasurer were appointed. Rao Bahadur Atmaram Pritamdas was proposed and seconded as the President of the Sabha for the ensuing year. The meeting was of a highly representative character, being composed of several Mahomedans, Parsees, and Hindus of the various classes that inhabit Sind.

THE preparations for the forthcoming Exhibition at Calcutta are going on apace. Owing to the large demands which have been made for space, it has been found that the accommodation provided by the Museum and the annexes built contiguous to it is utterly inadequate. It has therefore been decided to provide extra space for British and Colonial and Continental exhibits near to Chowringhee. The Indian section and the machinery annexes will occupy the maidan. The jewels of the Native Princes and Rajahs, for the safe custody of which some twenty of Milner's safes have been ordered from England, will, according to present arrangements, be exhibited in the new Economic Museum. The buildings on the maidan, which are being rapidly pushed forward under the supervision of Mr. Mills, C.E., of the Public Works Department, will be connected with the museum and the annexes by means of a bridge. Hydraulic lifts and other machinery requiring water power will be placed near a large tank, which is conveniently situated in the immediate neighbourhood. The machinery in motion will occupy a shed covering an area of some 20,000 square yards. A large ornamental building covering an area of 10,000 square feet has been ordered out from England, and no fear, it is stated, need be felt as to the "great building" being completed in time for the opening of the exhibition. We are informed by Mr. Walpole, the Secretary, that arrangements are being made by the Municipality, the Commissioner of Police, and M. Joubert to provide ample accommodation for visitors.

THE arrangements to be made regarding the visits of Native Princes to Calcutta during the Exhibition months must soon be taken in hand, an up-country paper suggests, as the presence in the capital of a large number of Rajahs with their crowds of followers will add seriously to the difficulties of the "accommodation question." It is stated that, so far, none of the Central Indian Princes have decided on going to the Exhibition, and as the trip is likely to be an expensive one, the petty Chiefs will scarcely venture upon the journey.

AN unfortunate difference of opinion between the Bench and the Bar is creating some sensation in the Hoshiarpur district. There is a considerable number of pleaders there, and in following out the principles of local self-government which have been imposed upon the Bar by the Punjab Government, these gentlemen have formed themselves into an Association for offensive and defensive purposes. Some time ago a pleader was aggrieved at the treatment he received at the hands of one of the native Judges, and immediately laid his case before the Secretary to the Association, and the result was that a letter was addressed to the Judge demanding satisfaction by explanation and apology, failing which he was threatened with ulterior proceedings. The Judicial Officer appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, who thereupon asked the Secretary to the Association what members were responsible for what had occurred, and on being informed that the entire Bar were involved, he has served them with notice to show cause why they should not be one and all suspended.

THE judicial officers of British Burmah have been engaged in the consideration of an interesting question, namely, the value of a Buddhist's oath, and the desirability of continuing or abolishing the prescribed form for swearing followers of Buddha in the Burmese courts. In a memorandum addressed to the Commissioners and Sessions Judges, and the Deputy Commissioners, the Judicial Commissioner (Mr. John Jardine, a gentleman formerly connected with the Bombay judicial service) states that in the forms of oaths prescribed for Buddhists by an order dated 7th November, 1872, "laymen and pregnant women imprecate on themselves the curses described in the Kyantsa or holy book," while "Buddhist priests and probationers imprecate on themselves the loss of religious merit;" and requests the abovementioned officers to favour him with their opinions "as to whether there is any considerable advantage to outweigh the many objections which exist to oaths of this nature." It is the duty of the Judicial Commissioner, under the Oaths Act, to prescribe from time to time forms of oaths and affirmations to be made by witnesses, interpreters, and jurors, and it was with a view to amendment of the existing forms that the opinions were called for. These opinions are much at variance, some officers holding that it would be "impolitic, and dangerous to the true administration of justice"—as Colonel Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan expresses it—to vary or modify in any way the forms of oath prescribed in the Buddhist scripture; while others are of opinion that the existing forms of oath are generally discredited as "a mere official ceremony, unattended with any religious feeling." The Judicial Commissioner accordingly refers the matter back to the Commissioners and the Judge of Moulmein, with a request that they will report whether "some more uniform and less objectionable forms of oath cannot be devised." Mr. Jardine adds :—

The elaborate reference to unnumbered kinds of calamities may probably be avoided by the use of some much simpler in a general way of the *phaya taya thenga*, or other religious ideas binding the conscience and connoting the ideas of religious responsibility and reward or punishment in a future life. . . There is no absolute necessity to make the ordinary form of oath horrible or dreadful to the imagination.

THE following trans-frontier news has reached the Lahore paper. Most of the Khugiani tribe having assisted the Ameer in his recent expeditions against the Shinwaris, the son of the late Azmat Ullah Khan Gilzai, a sworn enemy of the Ameer, attacked three of the Khugiani villages, and took away their cattle. The Ameer having heard of this, immediately sent off detachments of troops to protect the Khugiani village. Sherghasi Atta Ullah Khan, a nephew of the late Sherghasi Sher Dil Khan (who was Sher Ali's Lord Chamberlain when he visited India) has written, with the Ameer's permission, to the Shinwaris, to ask them to send those prisoners whom they have of the Ameer's troops, amongst whom are five Sirdars of consequence; and he will undertake to induce the Ameer to release the Shinwari prisoners now in Kabul. To this the Shinwaris have replied that if the Ameer's prisoners are released and sent to them, they will certainly return the prisoners whom they have in their custody. The Ameer left Jellalabad on Thursday, July 5, for Gundamak. One hundred horsemen and 200 jazailchis have been stationed near Pesh Bolak to protect the Khyber road.

ON the subject of the dispute with the Afridis, which has led to the closing of the Kohat pass, the Allahabad paper says :—"The arrangement hitherto in force has been that the Kohat salt has had to pay a very low duty, something like four annas a maund, while it has been kept from coming into unfair competition with the cis-Indus salt by the Customs cordon down the line of that river. The arrangement that has always been in contemplation as the proper one is the abolition of the Customs line and the raising of the Kohat duties, so as to place these two, independently of restrictions, on a footing of equality. This step was very near being taken by Sir Robert Egerton, but from one cause or another it was postponed, and it has been reserved for his successor to carry it into effect. The duty on Kohat salt has only in fact been raised to 12 annas; but although this rate is still so much less than that exacted across the Indus, it is judged that what with the expenses of carriage and the inferiority of the frontier article, it will effect the purpose as well as a higher impost. Apparently, however, the Afridis of Kohat have a strong objection to the measure even in this modified form. The strength of the opposition is explained by the fact that a large portion of the money which is paid to the tribesmen for the keeping open of the Pass goes to a section who have a sort of monopoly of the carrying trade. These men, who between them receive some Rs. 6,000 out of the total allowance of Rs. 14,000, believe that the enhancement of the duties will decrease consumption and injure their interests; and they have been powerful enough, it would seem, to get up a sort of combination."

A RETURN lately drawn up by order of the Punjab Chief Court shows that, during the year 1882, 147 European British subjects were charged with criminal offences in the Punjab. Of these, no less than 51 waived their right to be tried as such. In the previous year, 45 out of 173 European British subjects, charged with criminal offences, waived their rights. In only one case in the two years, however, did the trial come before a native Magistrate, though the accused persons were willing to be so tried.

CHOLERA is raging in the Perak territory in an epidemic form, the *Penang Gazette* of July 2 says. At Kurow it is reported very bad indeed, and in Laroot the deaths are estimated at over 30 a day, while the hospitals are full.

THE American papers state that Captain Ewer, of Ardrossan, master of the Glasgow steamer Ardenrigh, is credited with a novel invention. When about 300 miles from land, the steamer's propeller blades snapped, rendering her motive power unavailable. Every yard of canvas the vessel carried was spread, but as there was no wind, the steamer made no headway. Captain Ewer hit upon the plan of transforming the Ardenrigh into a side-wheel steamer. Openings for a wooden shaft, improvised with hoisting spars, were formed by drilling holes in the vessel's iron hull, just above her forward decks. Paddles of heavy planks were fastened upon each end of the rudely made shaft. The donkey engine and winch were utilized to supply the power, and, with the aid of bands and cog-wheels cleverly adjusted, the paddles revolved. The ship yielded, and proceeded on her course at the rate of one knot and a half an hour. Supplied with her strange propelling-gear, the steamer passed Hatteras, and reached Hampton Roads, Virginia, where she anchored.

THE question of overhead wires, in view of the extensive development of the use of the telephone, has become a serious one in London. Mr. Fawcett some time since stated that only a very small portion of overhead wires now belongs to the Post Office, as the department has been for some time gradually putting down wires underground. In one thoroughfare of the City, of ninety-seven wires that crossed overhead only three belonged to the Post Office, and wires belonging to the Department are subject to regular inspection; but, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, there seems to be no power whatever to inspect private wires. The matter came again before the House of Commons on June 21, when Mr. Fawcett, on behalf of the Post Office, disclaimed all responsibility for the wires of private companies. The question was to be repeated on June 26. On the same day a deputation from all the London vestries was to wait upon Sir Charles Dilke at the Local Government Board, "when the necessity for legislation on the subject of this great and growing nuisance will be strongly impressed on the Ministers." In New York all wires are to be placed underground in two years' time.

MILITARY NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us :—Referring to your remarks on the necessity for increasing the Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners, I venture to forward a list (taken from the Army List), showing roughly the amount of detachment duty done by the Corps during the past six years, namely, from the relief season of 1877 to the present date (Reliefs of 1883). It will be seen that the most fortunate company (No 3) has spent rather more than half its time in the Quetta District, etc.; while the least fortunate (No. 5) has served six years out of eight in the Aden and Quetta Districts. The average for the whole Corps amounts pretty much to this. A company spends one year out of three, at Headquarters at Kirkee, and the remaining two years in the Aden and Quetta Districts. There does not appear to be any chance of the detachment duty decreasing; on the contrary, an extra company is ordered up to the Quetta District in this year's reliefs. Considering the great unpopularity of the Quetta and Aden Districts, it is, I think, most desirable that some assistance (if it be really necessary to have so many companies on detachment) should be given to the corps, either by increasing the number of companies or by handing over some of the detachment duty to the Madras Corps, temporarily at all events. It must be recollected, also, that the Aden and Quetta Districts are, on account of bad climate, scurvy, etc., very unhealthy, and that this tells more on the Sappers, who are at work for the greater part of the day, than on other troops.

Company.	Kirkee and Bombay.	Aden.	Quetta District, Malta, Cyprus.
No. 1	1 year	4 years	1 year
No. 2	2 years	2 years	2 years
No. 3	2 8-12 years	...	3 4-12 years
No. 4	3 years	...	3 years
No. 5	2 2-12 years	...	3 10-12 years

No. 5 Co. was at Aden from 1875 to 1877.
No. 3 and 5 Cos. were at Malta and Cyprus about 8-12 year.
No. 3 Co. was at Butcher's Island, Bombay, for about ¼ year.

Average service of a company during the six years		
	Kirkee	2 years
	Aden	1 1-5 year
	Quetta District	1 4-5 year
		6 years.

AN Alexandria telegram of the 28th ult. says it was understood that the 10th Hussars would be detained in Egypt on their way home from India.

COL. NORTH, R. E., has accepted the command of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and leaves England to take up the appointment at an early date.

A MILITARY demonstration of an unusually interesting character took place at Dover on Wednesday (June 27). The idea of operations was the defence of the Castle and adjoining fortifications against an imaginary enemy's fleet lying off Dover and a force which had effected a landing near Deal. The operations were directed by Major-General Newdigate. All the troops were equipped as in warfare. A continued fire of artillery was kept up from the Castle upon the imaginary fleet, and as the enemy's forces advanced there was an animated scene within the Castle walls. The outworks were manned, and also the subterranean fortifications, from which the smoke of musketry has not issued for very many years. The attempt to carry the defenders' entrenchments was not successful.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Gunner Thomas Williams, R.A., was charged before a District Court-martial with—(1st) disobeying a lawful command given by his superior officer; (2nd) stealing goods, the property of a comrade; (3rd) receiving, knowing them to be stolen goods, the property of a comrade. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months. Brigadier-General R. Mallaby, Commanding Bombay District, made the following order on the proceedings :—I confirm the finding and sentence on first and second charges, but not on the third, and I also confirm the sentence.

SHOOTING OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE following returns show the results of the annual course of musketry of the troops belonging to this Presidency for the year ended 31st March last :—

BRITISH TROOPS.

Number in order of merit	CORPS.	Men exercised.	Figure of merit.	Marksmen.	Best shooting Company.
	Cavalry.				
...	17th Lancers	425	40·11	34	F 44·01
	Infantry.				
1	1st York and Lancaster	678	137·51	317	A 144·54
2	2nd North Stafford	731	120·27	212	A 129·63
3	2nd Gloucestershire	645	119·51	166	A 126·07
4	2nd East Yorkshire	739	117·92	159	E 129·85
5	1st Rifle Brigade	771	117·74	154	G 123·01
6	1st Worcestershire	773	117·05	164	E 128·09
7	2nd Royal Irish Fus	722	113·96	173	H 123·51
8	2nd Lancashire Fus.	846	112·90	121	H 117·98
9	2nd Royal Lancaster	753	107·87	98	E 120·05
					York & Lan.
	Totals and Averages	6658	118·63	1564	A 144·54
	Volunteers.				
1	B. B. and C. I. Railway.	155	116·73	60	A 121·89
2	G. I. P. Railway	905	108·90	221	H 132·06
3	Sind Rifle Corps	253	105·25	55	E 113·22
4	Bombay Rifle Corps	568	103·14	130	H 124·56
					G. I. P. R.
	Totals and averages	1881	108·50	466	H 132·06

The best shot amongst the British regulars is Lance Corpl. J Savage, 2nd North Stafford, with 189 points.

The best shot amongst the Volunteers is Sergeant A. J. Murray, Bombay Volunteers (Poona Detachment), with 196 points.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Number in order of merit	CORPS.	Men exercised.	Figure of merit.	Marksmen.	Best shooting Company.
	Cavalry.				
1	Aden Troop	82	57·43	...	—
2	2nd Lancers	364	50·11	...	A 66·00
3	3rd Queen's Own	450	45·36	...	F 48·95
4	Poona Horse	475	45·21	...	C 51·31
5	1st Lancers	229	43·75	...	F 55·02
...	1st Sind Horse (a)	...	...	...	......
...	2nd Sind Horse (a)	...	...	...	......
					2nd Lancers
	Totals and Averages	1600	48·37	...	A 66·00
...	Sappers and Miners	340	40·90	...	3 43·43
	Infantry.				
1	21st	717	95·12	161	A 105·37
2	25th	696	94·95	171	E 100·62
3	23rd	694	92·62	159	H 97·20
4	22nd	705	90·34	148	F 97·28
5	2nd	609	89·01	115	B 93·88
6	14th	651	88·80	116	E 95·38
7	9th	937	87·87	141	D 96·18
8	20th	662	87·69	106	E 92·87
9	5th	791	87·21	150	B 92·88
10	27th	638	85·96	105	D 93·98
11	10th	798	85·89	118	H 98·55
12	29th	559	84·52	92	D 89·70
13	16th	746	84·21	71	C 91·20
14	1st	641	83·94	71	A 88·13
15	28th	717	83·84	107	H 93·31
16	17th	643	81·66	48	A 87·95
17	3rd	686	81·53	56	B 87·35
18	19th	738	80·13	60	H 93·81
19	26th	640	79·15	56	C 84·98
20	30th	603	78·53	59	B 82·31
21	12th (b)	260	78·33	13	F 86·50
22	13th (c)	420	76·52	31	H 85·08
23	4th	739	74·63	48	G 83·43
24	8th (b)	246	67·16	2	B 69·18
25	24th	672	64·90	11	H 73·10
...	7th (a)	—	—	—	—
					21st N. I.
	Totals and Averages	16208	83·38	2215	A 105·37

(a) Not exercised.
(b) Four Companies only exercised.
(c) Two companies not exercisd.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 16.—The pressure has decreased over Northern India and increased elsewhere, and readings are generally above the average of the north. The pressure is greatest in the extreme south, and lowest over Sind and parts of the Punjab and N. W. Provinces. The winds are about the normal of the time of year. The westerly wind still brings up heavy rain to the west coast, and in the Punjab the rainfall is relatively heavy, elsewhere there have been slighter, but general falls, except over parts of the N. W. Provinces and Behar. Rain to-day :—Bombay and Goa, 4 inches; Rawulpindi, Ludhiana, and Ajmere, 2 inches; Peshawur, Murree, Jeypore, Mount Abu, Jacobabad, Mangalore, Mercara, and Akyab, 1 inch; Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Benares, Darjeeling, Pachmarhi, Khundwa, Kurrachee, Rajkote, Surat, Malegaon, Belgaum, Cochin, and Colombo, ½ inch. Previously, Rajkote, Malegaon, and Rutnaghery had 2 inches; Ludhiana, Chakrata, Sibsagar, Burdwan, Goa, and Cochin, 1 inch; Raipur, Darjeeling, Gya, Seoni, Khandwa, Amraoti, Moulmein, Ahmedabad, Dhulia, and Gauhati, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd	48 51	52 78	49 18	55 34
16 Monday	3 38	......	......	......
17 Tuesday	......	0 39	0 35	0 52
Total	51 89	53 17	49 53	55 86
Corresponding date last year	46 11	57 59	54 52	59 23

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Friday, the 13th July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	14	71	Nandgaon	9	58
Sohagpur	18	61	Manmad	7	56
Rawere	29	87	Kherwadi	18	24
Bhadli	25	25	Nassik	18	27
Jalgaon	24	5	Deolalee	15	9
Sirsoli	21	45	Nargaon	27	7
Mhasawad	25	83	Mahal	11	71
Maheji	19	19	Madha	12	0
Pachora	19	39	Barsi	9	30
Kasgaon	17	53	Jehur	11	88
Naidongri	9	70	Pomalwari	9	43
Chalisgaon	14	33	Lanouli	66	42

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are indebted to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the following return of rainfall at stations along that line, for the week ending Saturday, the 7th July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Panjoo	26	35	Memdabad	12	60
Vaitarni	24	69	Ahmedabad	16	14
Palghur	33	28	Viramgaum	12	12
Golwad	33	6	Wudwan	8	71
Bulsar	35	46	Kharagora	13	49
Surat	26	55	Palie	20	22
Broach	18	96	Dubhoee	23	8
Baroda	21	97	Godra	19	16

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(17TH JULY, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a. m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity and force at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·589	85·5	W	21	1·04
Surat	·732	85·6	S W	15	0·18
Bombay	·812	83·0	W S W	16	0·24
Rutnagherry	·869	80·8	S S W	8	0·51
Karwar	·922	75·1	S W	Fresh	5·30
Mangalore	·965	77·5	Calm	..	1·97
Calicut	·988	75·6	N	5	0·26
Cochin	30·004	77·1	W	4	0·45
Masulipatam	29·819	90·8	N N W	12	0·00
Madras	·849	89·8	W	22	0·01
Negapatam	·871	86·9	S W	8	0·00

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no desire to raise a controversy in your columns on a side issue; but I hope you will permit me to say in reference to Mr. Vurjivandas' letter in your paper to-day that, so far from having made a charge which is "false," Mr. Inverarity's statement in the High Court has been justified by the facts which are admitted by Mr. Vurjivandas himself.

Mr. Inverarity's statement was this :—"There are people who pulled strings behind the plaintiff in this case, viz., Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, who was opposed to Sir Munguldas, and who had been fighting with him with reference to the leadership of the Kapol Bania caste, and Mr. Venayekrao Vasudeo." Mr. Venayekrao does not demur to this statement. Mr. Vurjivandas Madhavdas does. I asked the latter certain questions; to these he replies by admitting that (1) Mr. Vurjivandas has been "in the habit of sending invitations" to my son since he quarrelled with me, though he had never done so before; that (2) his head cashier visits my son constantly, and he does not deny that the said cashier has lent my son sums of money; that (3) his clerk lives with my son, and he does not deny that the said clerk purchases my son's daily bazaar. All this, and never a wire pulled against me by Mr. Vurjivandas!—Yours &c.,

MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

Girgaum House, July 17.

THE SURAT RELIEF OPERATIONS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above fund and the public are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

The following sums have been paid to the credit of the above fund account to date.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	56,170	7
Amounts paid on the 16th July, 1883.		
Mr. Vundravandass Purshotumdass	1,000	0
" Mooljee Veerjee	500	0
" Moorarbhai Vijbhookandass	500	0
" Tarachand Gunsamdass	500	0
Messrs. Guneshdass Krishnajee on behalf of the firm of Shreemunt Keelay Sahib of Indore	500	0
Mr. Nuthooram Ram Narayen	250	0
" Goculdass Siwdass	150	0
" Premjee Toolsidass	150	0
" Veerjee Rowjee	101	0
Messrs. Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.	100	0
Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Gujdar on account of the estate of his father, the late Mr. Nowrojee Eduljee Gujdar	100	0
Mr. Mansookram Soorujram Tripathi	51	0
Bai Buchoobai Nusserwanjee Mody	51	0
Mr. D. C. S.	51	0
Bai Jaijee, widow of Nowrojee Eduljee Gujdar	50	0
Bai Meherbai Sorabjee, on account of the late Bai Avabai Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Bilimoria	50	0
Mr. Heeralal Tribhowandass	50	0
" Dinshaw Eduljee, son and family	30	0
" Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Mehta	30	0
" Sorabjee Cowasjee Tata	25	0
" Jamsetjee Cowasjee Bilimoria	25	0
Messrs. Hurrichand Vunmalee and nephews	25	0
Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Gujdar	25	0
Clerks of Messrs. Ardeshir and Hormusjee	21	10
Bai Jerbai Sorabjee Nowrojee Gujdar	20	0
Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Ghusta	15	0
Messrs. M. and P.	10	0
A Zoroastrian	10	0
Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Jussawala	10	0
" B.	10	0
A Surat Parsee	10	0
Bai Aimai, daughter of Framjee P. Panday	10	0
Mr. Ardeshir Framjee Moos	10	0
" Munchershaw Sorabshaw Mody	10	0
A Hindoo	10	0
Poor Mans Mite	6	4
A Sympathiser	5	0
A Zoroastrian	5	0
Bai Cooverbai, daughter of Hormusjee Eduljee Mestry	5	0
Mr. Toolsidass Purshotumdass	2	8
A Zoroastrian	2	0
Messrs. Bapoojee and Byramjee Khambatta	1	0
Total	60,657	13
Deduct amount received from Mr. Ottamram Nurbheram Mehta on the 14th, on another account erroneously credited to this account	10	0
Balance	60,647	13

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYEN,
VIJBHOOCANDAS ATMARAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th July, 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will earn the sincere blessings of the numerous sufferers by the recent floods at Surat by your timely drawing the attention, through the medium of your journal, of the General Committee appointed to award relief to the way in which relief should be given. I hear from several of my friends at Surat that, according to the proverbial native partiality, great consideration is shown to one community to the exclusion of the other. Although the largest portion of the funds is subscribed by the Parsees, yet the greatest portion of its benefit is given to the Hindoos, to the great disregard of that community. The race question is always present to the minds of the natives, and I sincerely believe that unless they acquire that honesty of purpose which so remarkably characterises the true European spirit, the real advantages would not accrue to the natives of India by the working of the local self-government scheme.

E. S. COOPER.

July 17.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society held in the Grant College Library on the 11th inst., there were present—Mr. Succaram Arjoon, Vice-President (in the chair), Dr. Blanc, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurung, Dadabhai Jamasji, J. A. da Gama, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Vitul Balkrishna, Vinaek Govind, Jamnadas Premchund, Ardaseer Dadabhoy Mody, Sorabsha Dossabhai Nadersha, Bomanjee Framjee, Gopal Shivram, Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee Apoo, Chunilal Goverdhundas, and C. F. Khory, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Gopal Shivram read notes of interesting cases, which elicited considerable discussion.

The remaining subjects referred to by the President in his annual address read in February last, were next discussed :—

Dr. Blanc said that as regards the question of dividing the medical students attending the J. J. Hospital to different hospitals in Bombay for clinical instruction, he agreed with the remarks made by the President in his address; and he would further urge in support of those remarks that for a medical student to acquire a thoroughly practical knowledge of his studies, it was of paramount importance that he should attend in rotation the several hospitals in Bombay besides the J. J. Hospital, viz., the Goculdas, the European General, and the Lock Hospitals, the Lunatic Asylum, &c., where he would have opportunities of studying diseases in their various forms peculiar to different classes of people, which he would seldom have while he attended one hospital only where he saw only one kind of patients and was accustomed to view things in a certain line only. For instance, he (Dr. Blanc) would mention that at the European General Hospital the medical student would have an opportunity of seeing diseases affecting European sailors, mechanics, &c., whose constitution and mode of living were different to those of the natives who attended the J. J. Hospital, and the treatment of whose diseases therefore varied considerably. In the European General Hospital, he would have an opportunity of seeing cases of true typhoid fever of the European type which he would never see in the natives of this country. In England and other European countries, medical students visited different schools and attended lectures by paying certain fees, and took rounds in different hospitals and attended nearly all the operations performed there. In Germany, after receiving preliminary clinical instruction in one hospital, the student attended different hospitals for three months in rotation. Again, the student had often a taste for a particular subject: some would have a liking for eye diseases; others for diseases peculiar to women or children, while others for lung diseases, lunacy, &c.; and it was only by following this plan that their particular tastes were gratified. In England and other European countries, there were likewise private schools where students were instructed in all or particular branches of medicine. It was for these reasons that he (Dr. Blanc), after consulting the Surgeon-General, who held a similar opinion on the subject, wrote officially to Government and desired that the students of the College be sent to the European General Hospital to receive clinical instruction under him; also that the students be sent to other hospitals for a similar purpose. He was answered: Government were informed that his proposal was not conducive to the interests of the students, and his offer was therefore declined with thanks. He wrote again to Government on the same subject, being induced to do so by the support his views had received from Dr. Lumsdaine and others, but he met with the same response. He would here mention that for similar reasons he had urged at the University the necessity of having the students examined not by the college staff alone, who generally carried the student through a particular groove and examined him after the same method, but by outsiders also, who were able to judge of the general practical knowledge of the student by questioning him on the common forms of diseases that were met with in different classes of people, and the particular method of treatment adopted in each. He would now say a few words on the question of lady doctors in Bombay. When the question came before the Faculty of Medicine at the University, he urged that, for the good of the profession and the public, female students should receive a similar education as the males, and after passing, be likewise called Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery. To this an amendment was proposed, that the female students need not be matriculated; that they should receive a course of instruction for three years, the same as the military student apprentices had; and that after passing they should be styled Certificated Medical Practitioners. He took objection to the latter proposal on the ground that the period of study was too small, and that the title sounded far better than L. M. and S., which would mislead the people in believing that they were better trained than the L. M. and S. There was no doubt that females whose preliminary education was inferior to that of the males could never be expected to turn out successful practitioners, but would stumble at the very threshold of their practice; but would, for being called into treat intractable female diseases from the very first alone, without the consulting aid of able and experienced male practitioners, and having very little experience themselves, the people of this country, who always want to have their diseases cured in a very short time, would soon lose confidence in them. Again, another mistake is being committed in training the female students within the precincts of the same college and hospital with the male students. He would ask why should there not be another separate school and hospital for female students where competent female tutors are employed to instruct them under the superintendence of men, who need not necessarily be in the Government service? As for importing lady doctors from England, he would say that the philanthropic persons who made this movement were on the wrong tract and were wrongly advised, as no lady doctor of eminence would ever think of coming out to India on the poor pittance of £40 or £50 a month; and he did not believe that any second-rate practitioner would be able to command a lucrative practice here. He would therefore move that "the Society, concurring with the views expressed by the President in his address, would be glad to see the students of the College sent to different hospitals in Bombay for clinical instruction; the Society would be likewise glad to see that matriculated female students alone be instructed in the higher standard, as the contrary would tend to defeat the very object for which they are trained."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, who further urged in favour of sending the students to different hospitals the incapability of one hospital to instruct the very large number of students who now attended the College.

Mr. Atmaram supported Dr. Blanc in his views.

Mr. Succaram was of opinion that as the Society had not heard the other side of the questions, it would be well for the Society to wait before it passed any resolution, and hear from Dr. Carter, who was a member of the Society, his views on the disputed points, for he was mainly concerned in the disposal of the two questions. He believed that the present arrangement was a provisional measure till they got matriculated female students.

Several members were of opinion that it was wrong to saddle the profession with incompetent persons who would never be able to reflect credit on it.

The Secretary pointed out that in the circular convening the meeting it was intimated that these subjects would be discussed at this meeting, and if Dr. Carter was not present to express his views, it was not their fault. The proposition was then put to the vote, when all except Mr. Succaram and Mr. Mody voted in its favour.

Mr. J. O. Pinto, L. M. and S., was next proposed to be elected a member of the Society.

The meeting then dissolved.

DEATH OF MR. J. F. HUTCHINSON.

WE regret to announce the death in London of Mr. John Frederick Hutchinson, a day or two before the last mail left England. He was about fifty years of age, and was in bad health when he left Bombay for England. On arrival there he was attacked with a severe type of rheumatism, from the effects of which, it would appear, he died. Mr. Hutchinson was the only son of the late Mr. F. Hutchinson, Collector of Bombay. He was educated in England, and on his return to Bombay, was employed under Government in the Salt Department at Coorla and the adjacent districts. He was afterwards clerk of the now defunct Board of Conservancy, in which capacity he gained considerable experience of our municipal affairs. On the abolition of the Board of Conservancy, he was nominated one of the half-time Municipal Commissioners, and subsequently one of the Commissioners. On the introduction of the present Municipal Act in 1865, his services were dispensed with. He was then chosen by a native firm of merchants to proceed to England; but after a brief period, the house failed, and he returned to Bombay. Mr. Arthur Crawford, the first Municipal Commissioner, gave him the post of the Assessor of House Property, in 1869, in which capacity he continued up to October, 1882, when ill-health compelled him to seek rest in England. Unfortunately, after his long sojourn in India, the English climate did not seem to agree with him. It is sad to reflect that one of his sons died in Bombay a short time before his own death occurred. Mr. Hutchinson was well known in Bombay, and much esteemed for his intelligence and urbanity. He leaves behind him a widow, two daughters (now in England) and a son.

THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to serve as additional members of the committee formed for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held in Calcutta in December next :—

Hon. Acting Chief Justice.	F. A. Little, Esq.
H. H. Aga Akbarshah.	J. C. Lisboa, Esq., G.G.M.C.
H. H. Aga Jungeeshah.	Manekji Cursetji, Esq.
Abdul Rahiman, Esq.	Captain Henry Morland.
Atmaram Pandurang, Esq.	John Macfarlane, Esq.
B. R. Desai, Esq., Belgaum.	T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S.
B.V.Phadke,Esq.,Ratnagiri.	J. G. Moore, Esq., C.S.
Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood.	Hon. John Marriott.
Hon. Badrudin Tyabji.	Hon. Mr. Justice N. Haridas
B. Jijibhoy, Esq., C.S.I.	N. Manekji Petit, Esq.
T. Blaney, Esq.	N. A. Hormarji Wadia, Esq.
G. A. Barnett, Esq.	Rao Badur. N. Tuljashankar
B. Nasarwanji Sirvai, Esq.	Major H. L. Nutt.
Khan Bahadur B. Dadabhai	Naorozji Furdoonji, Esq.
Balaji Pandurang, Esq.	Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.
B. Ambaidas, Esq., C.S.I.	P. Merwanji Mehta, Esq.
Col. L. C. Barton.	Premchand Roychand, Esq.
C. P. Cooper, Esq.	Sirdar Khan Bdr. P. Pestonji
J. McL. Campbell, Esq., C.S.	Shet Premabhai Hemabhai.
D. Cursetji Shroff, Esq.	Lieut.-Col. A. Pulian.
Dosabhai Framji, Esq., C.S.I.	Col. A. M. Phillips.
Dorabji Padamjee, Esq.	W. H. Propert, Esq., C.S.
D. R. Cursetji Modi, Esq.	R. M. Sayani, Esq.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq.	R. N. Khote, Esq., C.I.E.
J. Elphinstone, Esq., C.S.	G. B. Reid, Esq., C.S.
Framji Dinsha Petit, Esq.	E. P. Robertson, Esq., C.S.
A. B. Fforde, Esq.	Subrao R. Byadhatti, Esq., Dharwar.
H. G. Gell, Esq.	S. Vithal, Esq., Kanara.
Govindrao Gangadhar, Esq.	S. H. Chiplunkar, Esq.
Homeji Cursetji Dadi, Esq.	S. P. Nadig, Esq., Kanara.
H. A. Hormarji Wadia, Esq.	Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.
H. Anant, Esq., Belgaum.	Sir F. H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I.
Jerazbhai Pirbhai, Esq.	S. S. Bengali, Esq., C.I.E.
J. Nasarwanji Petit, Esq.	Jacob Sassoon, Esq.
J. U. Yajnik, Esq.	S. Pandurang Pandit, Esq.
J. C. Jehangir Readymoney, Esq.	Sorabji Framji Patel, Esq.
K. C. Bedarkar, Esq.	A. H. Spry, Esq., C.S.
K. Trimbak Telang, Esq.	Suleman Abdul Wahid, Esq.
K. R. Cama, Esq.	Tapidas Varjdas, Esq.
Hon. Rao Bahadur Khanderao V. Raste.	Sirdar Vinayak Wasudewji.
K. N. Kabraji, Esq.	V. Madhavdas, Esq.
Cursetji N. Servai, Esq.	Sirdar Rao Bdr. V. Mudliar.
Hon. Mr. Justice Latham.	Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.
Charles Lowell, Esq.	Lt.-Col. E. W. West.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE following appeal is made by the committee of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association on behalf of the building fund debt :—"When the Association took possession of its new premises, a large sum of money was due on account of building expenses. Through the kindness of the National Bank of India, Ld., an overdraft was allowed to the Association at a very moderate rate of interest to enable it to meet its immediate liabilities. From time to time steady and substantial payments were made, until the debt was reduced to a little over Rs. 5,000. Such payments have for some time ceased. This large overdraft is unsecured, and the bank has now in its own interest called upon the Association to make a substantial reduction forthwith. The committee are thus put under pressure to raise a sum of not less than Rs. 2,000 within the next five weeks, so as to enable them to come to terms with the bank. The commttee acknowledge the forbearance of the bank, and feel that its pressing demand is both reasonable and fair under the circumstances. No alternative is open to the committee but this appeal, as they must make this reduction immediately. Friends who aided in a like strait in the past, and who would have aided now, are out of India. You are therefore earnestly solicited to assist the Association at this juncture by a liberal contribution, and also to co-operate with the committee in making this appeal public.

(Sd.) D. MACDONALD,
President.
WM. HOGGAN,
ALEXANDER KING,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

P.S.—The Committee think it desirable to state that this debt in no way concerns the working expenses of the Association, the fund for which is kept quite apart, and is sufficient to meet current claims.

They think it desirable also to state that the work of the Association is growing in efficiency and extent. That among the sailors has never been more interesting, and the two coffee rooms are fast taking the position which it was designed they should take, as counter-attractions to the bar and refreshment rooms in this city. These rooms are, however, managed at such low rates that they are not a source of profit."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 10th Regt., Apollo-bunder, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Cumballa Hill, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Bussorah; Goa (s), London; and Fathe Salem, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Menai, for Antwerp; and Thames (s), London, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th Regiment N. L. I., at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-30 :—

Polka	La Perigola	Marie.
Cavatina	Concert aria for (Clart. obligato)	Bergson.
Valse	Chants de l'Aube	Lamothe.
Selection	La Jolie Parfumeuse	Offenbach.
Galop	Earl of Chester	Koessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT CUMBALLA HILL.—The following programme of music will be played by the string band of the Marine Battalion at Cumballa Hill this evening, to commence playing at 8-30 :—

Overture	Rip Van Winkle	Brooks.
Valse	Myosotis	Lowthian.
Medley Welsh	Cambria	Bonnisseau.
Valse	Dream Faces	Meissler.
Serenade	Quand tu Chants	Gounod.
Valse	Ehren on the Rhine	Hutchinson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Gwalior entered the dock on Monday; the s.s. Manilla and Malwa entered, and the s.s. Castledale and Madagascar left, it yesterday.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mahadao Raghunath, a servant to Cassum Mahomed, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing articles of wearing apparel, currency notes, and cash of the value of Rs. 33-8, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Jaffer Aladin, aged twenty years. Deceased was of dissipated habits and kept bad company. He took a poisonous dose of opium because his father chastised him for his misbehaviour; and died shortly after. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Eduljee Sorabjee, a clerk to Mr. Joseph Soares, merchant, reported to the police on Monday last that he went to the Agra Bank at 11 a. m. on that day to pay in a sum of Rs. 425, which was made up of currency notes of the following denominations :—Two notes for Rs. 100 each, two for Rs. 50 each, five for Rs. 20 each, two for Rs. 10 each, and one for Rs. 5. He had tied up the notes in a small bundle, which he placed near him while he sat on one of the windows of the bank on the ground floor making up his accounts. On leaving his seat he forgot the notes, and when he looked for them a few minutes after, they had disappeared. Inquiries were made by the police, but no trace of the money could be discovered.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Nubeesha Hosseinsha, aged eight years. Deceased, on the 12th instant, went up to a street-roller which was working on the Bhendy Bazaar-road, drawn by eight pairs of bullocks, and beat the pair of bullocks nearest to the roller. One of the bullocks kicked him and knocked him down, and the roller passing over his left thigh, fractured it. He died from the injuries. The verdict was to the effect that death had resulted from an accident.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Netha Ramprasad. Deceased was employed as a day labourer on board the s.s. Galatia. On the 22nd ultimo a bale of cotton fell on him, injuring him fatally. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

YOUNG THIEVES AND THEIR ACCOMPLICES.—Sucaram Bhagoo, aged seven years, Luximon Atmaram, aged eight years, Sittaram Atmaram aged sixteen years, and Atmaram Narayen (the father of the last two boys) were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 of stealing from time to time six books, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Mr. Farran, barrister-at-law, residing on Malabar Hill; and the other three prisoners with dishonestly receiving the property. Prisoner No. 1 is the son of Mr. Farran's gardener. He stole the books from time to time, and handed them over to prisoner No. 2, who is the son of prisoner No. 4, a gardener to Dr. Gray, residing within a short distance from Mr. Farran's bungalow. Prisoner No. 3 was arrested with one of the stolen books in his possession on Sunday morning last, and prisoner No. 4 on hearing of his son's arrest, went over with the remaining five books, which he had retained in his possession, and handed them to the father of prisoner No. 1, who at once brought the matter to the notice of his master's (Mr. Farran's) butler. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 being too young to be admitted into the Sassoon Reformatory, were each sentenced to one day's imprisonment; and prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Purshotum Banjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of three gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 360, belonging to Cassee, woman. Mr. Tobin, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Morojee Cassinath for the defence. The ornaments in question were obtained on loan by prisoner from complainant on the 6th instant, on the pretence that he wanted to wear them to a party. On obtaining them the prisoner got one Canjee Bhimjee to pledge them with a shroff for Rs. 275, but Canjee, in his turn, absconded with the proceeds. Mr. Morojee urged on behalf of the defence that his client was in the habit of obtaining ornaments from complainant, with an understanding that he could raise money on them for the purpose of speculation, and that on this occasion also the jewels were lent with such an understanding; but he could call no witnesses to substantiate that statement. The magistrate remarked that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to the charge at the onset. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a further term of two months' imprisonment. The magistrate also issued an order for a warrant of arrest against Canjee Bhimjee, who pledged the ornaments and absconded with the amount raised on them.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

AT the Fort Police Court on Monday last, Mr. Little, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Thomas Thomas, a clerk in the Government Paper Currency Department, before Mr. P. Ryan, and filed the following information against Goolam Hussein Hussain Alli, a well-known Borah merchant of this city, charging him with attempting to cheat, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of Rs. 200.

Mr. Thomas said.—I am a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency. On the 2nd November, 1882, I received from one Shewlall Atmaram a mismatched currency note, left half No. M-66 44,197 and right half No. M-66 44,169, for Rs. 100, with a declaration in the usual form as to how it had come into his possession, and claiming payment of Rs 100. On the 8th February last a man calling himself Goolam Hussein Hussain Alli, who is, I believe, the principal of the firm of Adum Ali Suttar Ali, presented at the Currency Office the left half of currency note No. M-66 44,169 for Rs. 100 and the right half of currency note No. M-66 44 197 for Rs. 100, and left them with me, and in my presence signed, in the name of Adum Ali Suttar Ali, a printed form B which I had filled in. On the 10th February, 1883, a printed form A was sent to the address of Adum Ali Suttar Ali, Begumpoora, Surat, to be signed by him, with explanations to be written on the back. On or about the 22nd February last a letter of that date was received, purporting to be signed by Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali for Adum Ali Suttar Ali, returning the printed form A, with explanations thereon. On the 23rd February a letter was sent to Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali with another form A to be filled up and signed by Adum Ali Suttar Ali, who was represented as being the last holder of the entire notes. On or about the 27th February last a letter was received from Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali, of that date, stating that Adum Ali Suttar Ali was the name of his firm, and returning the second form A, with the explanations thereby required duly filled in. On the 1st March, 1883, a letter was sent to Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali, requesting him to furnish a certificate of his manager in Bombay as to his (Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali) being in possession of the entire notes before the alleged loss occurred. A letter, dated the 8th March, was received from Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali, enclosing a certificate of his manager and a letter, dated 2nd Dec. last, with its envelope, alleged to have been sent by Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali to his manager. The letter states that the first halves of the two notes had been sent on the previous day, that is, the 1st December, and that the second halves were enclosed. On the 16th March a letter was sent to Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali, requesting him to forward the alleged letter of the 1st December and its envelope. In reply a letter, dated 27th March last, was received, in which Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali states that the letter and envelope of the 1st December were lost with their contents. By letter dated the 17th April last, Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali again claims Rs. 200. I charge Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali with the offence of attempting to cheat, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property, under sections 417, 420, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant for the apprehension of the accused.

Yesterday morning an arrest was made on the warrant, and the prisoner was placed before Mr. Ryan. The foregoing information was read and interpreted to him; but Mr. Thomas, the complainant, stated that the man before the court, who called himself Goolam Hussein Hussain Ali, was not the person who came to the Paper Currency Office. The case was thereupon adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday, the 25th instant, and the prisoner was allowed to be liberated on bail in his own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 500 and one surety for a similar sum.

Shortly after, Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared and applied to the magistrate for a copy of the information in the above matter. The application was granted.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Thames, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for London, with the English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London—Lt.-Col. H. A. Shakespear, Surgeon E. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Harnick, Mrs Noverre and infant, and Mr. Wakefield.

For Aden—Mr. Dreyfus.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Clan Grant, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE following short causes were heard before his lordship :—

BHANJEE JOOTHA AND OTHERS *vs.* VEERJEE PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,000 due for two instalments payable on an adjusted account. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,000, with interest and costs.

VISHNOO RAMCHUNDER *vs.* L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff, who prayed that it may be declared that he is the next of kin and sole heir of Narrondas Hurjeewandas, and as such entitled to succeed to his estate and effects, and that the defendant, as administrator thereof, may be decreed to deliver to him the Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 13,000, with the interest accrued due thereon, and all other funds belonging to the estate.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, for the defendant, said it was desirable that strict proof should be given of the relationship of the plaintiff to the deceased Narrondas; and therefore asked that the case be transferred to the list of long causes.

Mr. Vicajee contended that the defendant had had ample time to make inquiries, and that the case should not be transferred to the long-cause list. The plaintiff had several witnesses to establish his relationship and to prove his claim.

After some further discussion, the case was postponed for a fortnight.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

A SUIT OF FOURTEEN YEARS.

RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE CHENOY *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant.

Mr. Farran applied that the rule *nisi*, granted in the case to show cause why the proceedings before the Assistant Commissioner should not be stayed, be dismissed. The rule was granted on the 19th ult. on an affidavit made by Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. Before going into the matter, the learned counsel raised a preliminary point, to the effect that the voluminous affidavits filed could not be used without the special leave of the court; and no such leave had been granted in this case. The court was asked by the plaintiff to interfere with the discretion of the Assistant Commissioner as to whether he should or should not proceed with the accounts which he had been ordered by the court to take. Under rule 457 of the late Supreme Court, which was still in force, the affidavits could not be used; and the learned counsel said that the present was an application of an unprecedented character.

Mr. Inverarity said that this suit was filed in 1869 and had been pending before the Commissioner and the court ever since. Complicated accounts of the defendant's China firm had to be gone into. The learned counsel argued that rule 457 of the Supreme Court did not apply to a matter of this kind, and that it applied only to an appeal from the Commissioner's order, whereas this was an application merely for a stay of proceedings in the Commissioner's office. Mr. Farran had insinuated that the matter was purposely brought into this court because his lordship was not familiar with the practice of the court. It was an unfounded insinuation. The fact was that the matter was brought here because there were a number of Gujeratee documents which no other judge but his lordship would be able to read. The expense of translations would be enormous; and in a matter of this kind it was not necessary to put in translations. Besides, at the time the rule was obtained, Mr. Justice Scott was not sitting, and Mr. Justice Latham had been counsel in the case.

The judge, in disposing of the application, held that the rule was of the nature of an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Commissioner; and that the affidavits could not be used without the special leave of the cout. The rule *nisi* was, therefore, discharged.

Mr. Inverarity then applied for a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why the proceedings before the Assistant Commissioner should not be stayed until the final disposal of the motion for a general inspection of the defendant's books, which was now pending.

His lordship declined to grant the application until after notice of motion had been given.

A SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

BOMONJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND ANOTHER.

MR. JARDINE, the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Government Solicitor, for the first defendant. The plaintiffs, as administrators of the will of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, sued the first defendant and Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner, co-administrator of the will, to recover from the first defendant Rs. 2,50,000 as damages sustained by the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee by reason of the wrongful acts of the first defendant; or asking, in the alternative, that it may be declared that the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 are not applicable to the toddy-trees growing upon the lands of the villages of Bhandoop, Navoor, and Canjurum; or that, so far as applicable, they are *ultra vires* and void.

A preliminary point was raised in the case on the 5th inst., and the Advocate-General argued at some length that the suit was barred under the provisions of section 67 of the Abkari Act.

His lordship, in giving judgment on the preliminary point to-day, remarked that the action of the Collector of Tanna could not be held to be illegal; nor could the proceedings of Government be held to be without justification, so that the suit was unsustainable, and must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jardine, referring to the correspondence that had passed between the plaintiffs and the Government, which led them to believe that their rights would be respected, notwithstanding the passing of the Abkari Act, submitted that this was not a case for awarding costs.

Mr. Lang argued that the costs must follow the result of the suit, as in every other case.

His lordship said he could not alter the order as to costs. He could not go behind the pleadings. The plaintiffs might have suffered hardships, but his lordship must go simply upon the question of law raised. Perhaps the plaintiffs might get their costs by appealing to the sense of justice of the Government.

Mr. Jardine said there was no hope of getting anything from Government when they instructed their counsel to oppose the application.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before Mr. N. SPENCER and RAO BAHADUR GUNPUT RAO BHASKERJEE.)

ISSOOFALLY ABDOOLALLY *vs* RANGELDAS BHOKANDAS.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,380-9-6 damages for defendant's wrongfully shutting out the goods of the plaintiff from the s. s. Plain Miller, and which was decided against the plaintiff by his honour, the learned First Judge, on the 6th instant. Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff this morning, and moved for a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why a new trial should not be had or why the order of dismissal should not be set aside, and the case allowed to be withdrawn. The learned counsel based his application on the ground that fresh evidence was discovered, which was not called at the time of the hearing, because his client was not aware of the existence of that fresh evidence; and because the plaintiff's main issues were misleading. Mr Johnson, the learned counsel explained, who was called as a witness for the plaintiff, made a very natural mistake when he said he measured only seventeen bales of twist. It now appeared after investigation that Mr. Johnson had taken measurement of all the 226 bales of goods, entering only the seventeen, which were shipped, in his book, and the rest roughly on a piece of paper. Had the learned counsel known beforehand that his honour the First Judge would have found for the defendant on the question whether the plaintiff, as agent for a disclosed principal, had been entitled to maintain the suit in his name or not, the suit would have been withdrawn.

Their honors thought that there could not be a new trial, but allowed the withdrawal of the suit.

The rule was made returnable next Tuesday.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths in Calcutta, including Fort William and the port, for the week ending 7th July, amounted to 173. Of this number, there were 11 deaths from cholera, 41 from fevers, 10 from bowel diseases, 1 accidental death, and 108 from other causes. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum was 20·8 as against 18·9 in the previous week. The general death-rate is moderate; cholera under the average.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BENGAL RENT BILL.—A large meeting to protest against the Bengal Rent Bill was held at Manickgunge on the 1st instant. The following among other resolutions were passed :—"That the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill of 1883 are subversive of the vested and customary rights of the zemindars of Bengal. That no case has been shown for such legislation, nor any grave reasons of State policy have been put forward to justify a Bill which unjustly takes away the vested rights of one class of Her Majesty's subjects to confer them on another class. That the Bill will foster litigation between the landlords and tenants, and will unsettle the customary relation between the landlords and tenants, and revolutionise the existing social economy of the country by raising an obnoxious class of middlemen between the landlord and the actual cultivators of the soil. That the relations between the zemindar and tenant are governed by different customs in the different districts of Bengal. The plea that the ryot has obtained as privilege by a certain custom in a particular district cannot hold good in any other district, where a similar custom does not prevail. But the Bill does not provide for such eventualities in the substantive law. The state of Eastern Bengal being in many important respects different from that of Northern and Western Bengal, the zemindars of Eastern Bengal will be the greatest sufferers if the Bill be passed into law in its present form. That a Provisional Committee be formed to co-operate with the Central Committee of landholders of Bengal and Behar."

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
1 " white nansooks.
3 bales grey dhooties.
1 large double door iron safe.

A few articles of household furniture, such as table-chairs, bedsteads, couches, boxes, copper utensils, &c.

On account of the underwriters.
Ex Wistow Hall.
E. H. 60-64 –5 cases S. W. D. saws.
1 Full pressed bale damaged cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1883.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 98 OF 1881.
BOMANJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA...Plaintiff.
vs.
BEZONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA and others ....Defendants.
SUIT No. 155 OF 1881.
RUTTONJEE BEZONJEE SOONAWALLA and others ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA....Defendant.

By order of L. A. Watkins, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suits, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, the undermentioned landed property of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla.

All that piece or parcel of building, land, situate in Borah Musjid-street, within the Fort, Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 3, containing by admeasurement 123 6-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a house of Homejee Mistree, on or towards the west by a public passage called by the name of Golwad lane or street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistree and partly by the property of Muncherjee Cursetjee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Borah Musjid-street.

The purchaser shall have to pay twenty-five per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale

[redacted]

books, &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, the whole of the very valuable and handsome French-polished, richly carved and plain blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese flower vases, valuable pictures, &c., the property of Major C. H. STRUTT.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT ALLY OOMER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Vundrawundass Verjall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Memon Meya Mahomed Dada Meya and Hamabai, wife of Memon Meya Mahomed Dada Meya, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day June, 1875.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Ally Oomer-street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2314, in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 113A, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Ally Oomer-street, on the north by the house of Haiee Alloo bin Mahomed Mistry, and on the south by the house of the late mistry Ahmed Gool Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1883.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STR[illegible], FORT, BOMBAY.

PENSIONS.—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 20; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, [illegible] application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, [illegible]mbay. Applicants for information are [illegible]ested to state date of birth.

[illegible] FIELD SERVICE TENTS, [illegible]EIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGI MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

THE DHORAJI GINNING FACTORY and FULL PRESS, in good working order.
For particulars, apply to the FACTORY ENGINEER, DHORAJEE, or to the JOINT ADMINISTRATORS, Gondal State, Kattywar.
Gondal, 6th July, 1883.

WINCKWORTH & ELLERTON.

OFFICE—WAVERLEY HOTEL.

MR. T. W. SCOTT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT, prepares Designs and Estimates for all kinds of work. SURVEYING and ARBITRATION undertaken on moderate terms.
For further particulars, apply PERSONALLY to the OFFICE, between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.
Supervision of Contractors' works undertaken on reasonable terms.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Tradeshouse in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.
Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.
Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "THE MANAGER,"
ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.)

MYSORE RAILWAY LOAN, 1882.

THE Mysore Government having arranged with Messrs. COUTTS and Co., Bankers, No. 59, Strand, London, W. C., for payment by them of interest on such DEBENTURES of the above Loan as may be ENFACED for payment of interest in London, parties desirous of drawing the interest on their Debentures in London should SEND them to the Office of the undersigned for ENFACEMENT.
Interest will be paid in Rupees by demand drafts in duplicate on the Bank of Madras, Madras.
No fee will be charged for enfacement.

H. HUDSON,
Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The 6th July, 1883.

Seeds............Palekar's............Seeds.
Seeds............Palekar's............Seeds.
Seeds............Palekar's............Seeds.

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their patrons for their support for last nine years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received their periodical supply of loose garden seeds.

Also Carter's seeds in boxes.

Vegetable	Rs. 3, 6-8, 12-8.
Flower	Rs. 5, 7-8, 10.
Holborn Pumps, ordinary	Rs. 5.
,, large	Rs. 9.
American Hydronettes	Rs. 12 to 20.
Lawn Mowers	Rs. 38 to 120.
Garden Pumps on wheels	Rs. 43.
Wheel-water Barrow	Rs. 32.
Patent Hedge Cutter	Rs. 5.

Our illustrated catalogues can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs. 350
Do. 40 do.	,, 750
Do. fo 6 arc lights of 2,000 Candles, each.	,, 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do.	,, 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do.	,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1 8 0
Imperial Mixture	,, 1 4 0
Pekoe Souchong	,, 1 0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

[redacted]

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 32 0	–
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	..
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	–
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs. 60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
SPARKLING WINES.		
From the Champagner Fabrik Schloss, Rheinberg.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	,, 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 34 0	...
MOSELLE.		
Braunerberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshoefer (still)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	..
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	..
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Josephshöefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	,, 30 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
ITALIAN WINES.		
From Messrs. Rizzetti & Ray, Turin.		
Barbera	Rs. 20 0	..
Vin Grugustinsseux	,, 20 0	..
Barolo	,, 22 0	..
Nebiolo	,, 22 0	..
Monforte Wine	,, 24 0	..
Vin Tinot Bianco	,, 26 0	..
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, ..	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	–
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	–
From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	..
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, ..	,, 28 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	,, 28 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	,, 30 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	,, 34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener	,, 8 0	,, 4 0
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	,, ..	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	..
Romford Ritter Ale	,, 5 0	..
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	..
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	,, 39 0	..
Kummel, Superior	,, 30 0	..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	,, 8 0	..
	Bottles.	Tins.
Condensed Milk ....per doz.	,, 5 8	6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Nett Cash.
Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin of from 21 to 40 lbs.) per lb.	0 11
Swedish Butter, finest ....per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest ....per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, Prime Preserved ....per 2 lbs. tin	2 4
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each ....per lb.	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	2 8
Do. do. (small ,,)	1 8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)	1 8
Ramhwurste, (Smoked ,,)	1 0
Saussischen (Small Sausages)	1 8
Zungen in wein (Tongue in wine)	1 12

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th June, 1883.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.
Samples and particulars upon application.

J. NEUBERG
5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED.
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."
Unequalled in India.

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
Highly recommended; Mild and Mellow.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 0
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 8
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY

42, PALL-MALL, LONDON. (*LATE VINER*) LATHAM & Co., ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AND ADMIRALTY,
MANUFACTURERS of keyless half Chronometer WATCHES, suitable for rough wear and all climates.
CHIMING MUSICAL AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS, TURRET, CHURCH AND HOUSE CLOCKS.
Repairs forwarded to England by each mail and promptly attended to.
Goods supplied from stock in Bombay at London Prices.

STONE'S LGA (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co.'s and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

"QUITE TOO TOO!!"

ONE GALLON AND A HALF OF THE

[redacted]

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are sured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS IN ORDINARY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE ENGLISH CLOCKS AND DIALS.

MOVEMENT 8 DAYS, WINDING ONLY ONCE A WEEK.
These Clocks and Time-pieces are guaranteed to be entirely LONDON MADE throughout, the cases of Oak, Mahogany or Teakwood.

DIALS, SHOWING TIME ONLY.

12 in. Mahogany, for Schools	Rs. 50 cash.	14 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate	Rs. 112 cash.
12 in. Mahogany, Chains, Plate Glass	,, 68 ,,	16 in. Mahogany, ,, ,, Crown Glass	125 ,,
12 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate Glass	,, 90 ,,	20 in. Mahogany, ,, ,, ,,	170 ,,
14 in. Mahogany, Gilt lines	,, 54 ,,		

CLOCKS STRIKING.

2 in. Mahogany, Chains, Crown Glass	Rs. 117 cash.	12 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate-Glass Gong	Rs. 152 cash.
2 in. ,, Plate Glass	146 ,,	14 in. Mahogany or Teak ,, ,,	160 ,,

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,
Requiring only to be wound up every Eight Days.
The movements are the best American Machine-made, and the cases, which are of solid hard American Birch, are manufactured to stand the alternate dryness and dampness of the Indian climate.

PRICES:

12 in. dial American Birchwood Case, Striking the hours, Pendulum	Cash Rs. 25
12 in. do. do. not Striking, Pendulum	,, 20

ANGLO-AMERICAN TIME-PIECES—With Spring Lever Movements,
Requiring to be wound up every Eight Days.
The following go in any position, and are admirably adapted for Office or School-room use or for any room where a more expensive Clock is not required:—

8 in. Spring Time-piece, Birchwood	Cash Rs. 18
6 in. do. do.	,, 16

Please remit for Packing charges to the Mofussil Rs. 2 extra.—Catalogues sent free to Mofussil applicants.

MARBLE CLOCKS
of every description, for the Drawing or Dining-room, Black Marble, Black and Red Black and Green with Gold lines.
Priced from Rs. 95 to Rs. 600.

July 2, 1883.

PIANOFORTES,
PIANOFORTES,
PIANOFORTES

FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Full Compass. Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (THE ORIGINAL MAKERS OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,
Full Compass. Solid Rosewood. Rs. 750.

R. LIPP AND SON'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Full Compass. Solid Rosewood or Walnut. Rs. 650.

LIPP AND SONS' (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Overstrung. Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Full Compass. Solid American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 650.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE OVERSTRUNG,
Extra Compass (Seven and a quarter octaves). In Solid Rosewood. Rs. 1,100.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Full Compass. Black and Gold. Rs. 650.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Full Compass. Solid Walnut. Rs. 500.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Ebonized and Gold Lines. Rs. 650.

THE "BIJOU" COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Wood. Rs. 300 packed.
This is specially made to suit the convenience of travellers; it is very portable, and weighs only about 160lbs.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.
Full particulars of the above Pianos on the Easy Payment System on application.

CHAPPELL COTTAGE PIANO,
Solid American Walnut. Compass 7 Octaves. Rs. 375.

Catalogues of Music and Musical Instruments free on application.

PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT
OF
POLO JERSEYS, &c.
Rs. a.

[redacted]

Kinckerbocker Ribbed Stockings, [redacted]s. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF [redacted] HOSIERY.

THE CASH BA[redacted]ED.

CARNAC-ROAD, AND [redacted]ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, [redacted]REET,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER [redacted]

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.
Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 184[redacted]

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we specially advertise.
Our Prices include *Duty & Dues, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded.
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

OUR OWN SHIPPING.

MEDOC, Rs. 14 0.	ST. ESTEPHE, Rs. 16 8.	ST. JULIEN, Rs. 22 0.	CHATEAU LAROSE, Rs. 24 0.
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0.		CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.	

Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER," WACHTER'S SHIPPING, Rs. 58 0.	FINEST EXTRA DRY, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 56 0.	CARTE BLANCHE, "SIBADEY BRAND," Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

OUR OWN SHIPPING.

* * * *	* * *	* *	*
Rs. 39 0.	Rs. 34 0.	Rs. 30 8.	Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 24 0.	"CARLTON," 11 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 38 0.	5 YEARS' OLD, Rs. 32 0.	FINEST IRISH, OUR OWN SHIPPING, Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the public to the following SPECIALITIES out of their immense stock of Watches, which for their splendid time-keeping qualities and durability enjoy a well earned reputation over all India:—

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 150; in strong gold cases, Rs. 300.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 110; in strong gold cases, Rs. 250.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60; in gold cases, Rs. 150 and Rs. 175.

Their sterling silver keyless Lever Watches in open crystal faced cases, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

Their sterling silver model Lever Watches winding with key, in open faced, hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 50; in gold cases, Rs. 150.

As a cheap but thoroughly reliable watch, Messrs. F. L. and Co. recommend their silver open faced, hunting and half-hunting Lever Watches winding with key, at Rs. 25, 26, 27; superior, Rs. 35.

Their celebrated "Original" Campaign keyless Lever Watches in white metal open faced, hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 25, 30, and 35 respectively.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

	Rs.	as.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	8	8
Cap to match the above ... ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings, per pair ...	4	0
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, light and durable, Velvet collars	13	8
Cap... ...Rs. 4 0 | Leggings	5	8
Black Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	7	0
Black Vulcanized Inverness Capes, very light	12	8
Cap to match ...Rs. 3 0 | Leggings, per pair...	3	8
Stout Drab Twill Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid garment, all sizes...	18	8
Cap to match the above ... ...Rs. 4 0 | Leggings, per pair ...	5	8
Olive Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	25	0
Leggings to match	10	8
Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made all sizes	35	0

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

	Rs.	as.
Extra Stout Drab Twill, 84 by 48	18	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting Waterproof, between two cloths, per yard	5	8
44 in. White Cambric Sheeting Waterproof, between two substances, for Children's beds, &c	4	0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid 62 by 48 ... Rs. 8-8 to	10	8
Do. do. do. 59 by 49 ... ,, 11-8 to	12	8

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS
MEADOW AND HUMMUM, STREETS,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the ear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature o the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Chief Office: ... 34, Cannon Street, London
Chief Office in India: ... 104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 6d."
Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
E. T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. | J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
J. GORDON, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. H. V. CARTER.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.
A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.
Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.
For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PHENYLE.

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS OR MORE.
Invaluable for Hospital, Surgical, Medical, Veterinary and Domestic purposes.
SUPERIOR TO CARBOLIC ACID.
Costs less than four pie per gallon for many Sanitary Purposes.
Cheap, Harmless, Clean, Convenient, Refreshin[illegible] Rapid, Effective.
See Testimonials from all parts of the world.
(Patented in Europe, America, Africa, Australi[illegible] and New Zealand).
Awarded "Especial Merit" Medal by "The San[illegible]tary Institute of Great Britain;" "Premium Dip[illegible]loma" at "International Dairy Fair," New York City; "Diploma" of "New England Agricultural Society," and "Special First Premium" at Pennsylvania State Fair.
Sold in bottles, 5 ozs. As. 8, 10 ozs. Rs. 1 and 32 ozs. Rs. 2-8.

In tins and drums,	½,	1,	2,	and 5 gallons.
Rupees	4	7	13	30

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone or efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER PINK & Co.